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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XIV. No. 14. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

ROUSING MEETING

HARLEM WAGE WORKERS LISTEN WITH GREAT ATTENTION TO S. L. P. SPEAKERS.

The Colorado Outrage Exposed In the Light of Socialist Philosophy and Economics— Partiality of Capitalists for The A. F. of L. Pointed Out and The S. T. and L. A. Principles Explained.

The comrades of the Thirty-fourth A. D. held a successful open air meeting on 125th street, between Third and Lexington avenues, last Friday night, at which Comrade Billsbarrow of Missouri, was initiated into the mysteries of talking against the awful racket produced by the whizzing stream of trolley cars and "L" trains. Billsbarrow acquitted himself well and delivered a telling speech despite the handicap of the nerve-jarring uproar. It was undoubtedly a source of satisfaction as well as inspiration to the comrade from the West, to see so large and attentive an audience remain for nearly three hours listening to the Revolutionary message from the lips of S. L. P. speakers and apparently oblivious of the harsh sounds of the grating carwheels.

Apropos of the growing attentiveness of the working class to the doctrines of the S. L. P. as expounded at street meetings, it may be related that at last Friday night's meeting while the stand was being erected, a group of nearly forty had gathered, attracted by merely reading the banner bearing the sign "Read the Daily People, etc," thereby forming a good nucleus to start with. Needless to say, this crowd rapidly multiplied itself when John Scherer had mounted the platform and, after a short speech, introduced Donald Ferguson as the first speaker.

Ferguson's logical and forcible explanation of the S. L. P. position served to rivet the attention of those present as well as still further increase their numbers, so that when Billsbarrow was introduced he faced an ideal audience ready to listen closely to his every argument.

Despite the fact that Billsbarrow is from Missouri, he evidently didn't need anyone to "show him" how to make a good S. L. P. speech and he launched out into an explanation of the principles of Socialism, showing the existence of the class struggle, the commodity nature of labor power under capitalism and the results of the workers arising therefrom, the methods of the capitalist class in their exploitation of the working class, the relentless crushing by means of the military and governmental power, as in Colorado and elsewhere, when the material interest of the capitalists demanded it, and the need for the workers themselves to take possession of the political power in their own class interests, as laid down by the Socialist Labor Party.

Billsbarrow also referred to the stupidity of the pure and simple trades unions and the futility of an economic organization which does not recognize the class struggle and keeps working class politics out of its program at the behest of its misleaders, and quoted the toleration of the A. F. of L. by the Colorado capitalists, while they are at the same time murdering and outraging the miners who are outside the A. F. of L., to prove that the capitalists know a good thing when they see it.

Sam J. French followed, taking up the trades union question, explaining the difference between the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and the pure and simple organizations, characterizing the latter as an antiquated relic of a past age, transplanted from Great Britain where at the time of its founding it was the nearest thing to right the British workers could be expected to devise, but in this country where all have votes, and in the midst of modern capitalist conditions, where the necessity of aiming for political powers is imperative, is as much out of place and out of date as would any other ancient institution that fitted into past condition but would not into modern, were it sought to perpetuate it.

French also urged his hearers to read the Daily and Weekly People, as did Chairman Scherer, who read extracts from "Behind the Scenes" to draw attention to the valuable points contained therein. Twenty-five Weekly People sold, eleven five-cent bundles of assorted leaflets and seventeen pamphlets were sold and two names secured for subs to the Weekly People.

The meetings uptown have so far been very successful and the good work should and will be kept up. It is to be hoped that all the districts in the Greater City will go and do likewise and cause the Message of the S. L. P. to ring through all the principal streets of the boroughs from now on.

Agitator.

Bronx, June 26. 1904.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN UTICA.

S. L. P. Speakers Show Up Labor Fakirs Who Tackled Them at Street Meetings.

Utica, N. Y., June 26.—Two successful meetings were held in this city, one on Friday and one on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. On Friday night, the meeting was held at the corner of Whitesborro and Washington streets. Comrade Gerner opened the meeting, followed by Comrade Alexander. The audience, while not very large, listened attentively to the speaker, who pointed out the nature of the class struggle in society to-day. The recent outrages perpetrated on the working class in Colorado were dwelt upon, showing how the capitalist class uses the power of government to subjugate the working class. Eight pamphlets were disposed of, as well as a number of copies of the Weekly People, and a quantity of leaflets.

On Saturday night we held a meeting at Genessee and Elizabeth streets. Comrade James Sheahan opened the meeting, followed by Alexander and Gerner. Half a dozen pure and simple labor fakirs were among the audience, and were bent on raising trouble. One of them interrupted and stated that the Socialists were opposed to trade unions and gave as his authority the names of Hayes and Bandlow of Cleveland, O. He also called the attention of the audience to the fact that our literature bore no union label. All three of the Socialist Labor Party speakers immediately showed their union cards and then asked the would-be-disturber to show his. He at first refused, but the crowd began to shout, "Show it!. Show it!" and finally he showed a card of the Typographical Union. Then pure and simpledom was raked fore and aft. It was shown that such organizations as the Typographical Union knew nothing about solidarity, and many instances pointed out how these so-called unions scabbed it on each other in the shop and were taught to scab collectively on themselves on election day.

The fakir was informed that his organization was not a bona fide working class organization or it would not allow such a man as Ex-Governon Steunenberg of Idaho to hold an honorary card in the same.

The fakir denied that Steunenberg held such an honorary card, and stated that Steunenberg had been expelled from the union. When challenged to show proof of the expulsion or to state the date on which it happened he could not do so. The crowd kept increasing all the time and while a few expressed sympathy with the fakirs, the majority were in sympathy with the Socialist Labor Party speakers.

It was announced that the Socialist Labor Party would hold another meeting in the same place next Saturday night and the fakirs stated they would be on hand again. There was much said on both sides that space forbids relating, but on the whole it was the most interesting of the series of five meetings that we have held here during the last two weeks. We anticipate another hot time next week. J. E. A.

JAGER ADDRESSES LARGE AUDIENCES.

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 25.—Henry Jager of New York city, who is addressing meetings in Westchester County, under the auspices of Section Westchester county and the N. Y. S. E. C., spoke to a large audience here. Great attention was given. Some bogus Socialists were present, but they kept mum. Ten pamphlets were sold.

Portchester, N. Y., June 27.—A gathering of 300 workingmen was addressed by Henry Jager here to-day. Seventeen pamphlets, ten "What Means This Strike?" and seven "Behind the Scenes," were sold.

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

J. Youngjohns, Oorganizer.

COLORADO OUTRAGES

Section Los Angeles County Rebukes Labor Misleaders Who Sought to Profit from Them.

(Special Correspondence to The People.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 21.—On Sunday, June 12, Section Los Angeles County of the Socialist Labor Party, was surprised by a delegation from a joint committee of the so-called "Socialist party" and the "Emancipation Club," (also known as the Imagination Club), elected, we were told, to arrange for an indignation mass meeting on the Colorado outrages, and who invited us to participate in the meeting and elect a committee of the two organizations mentioned above. We were to have our say in the arrangement of the meeting and the privilege of having a speaker to address the gathering.

The matter was brought up at our regular business meeting, and, of course, the invitation was declined, and a committee elected to draw up a letter setting forth our reasons for so declining, which letter was to be sent to each of the two organizations, in order to explain our position to the rank and file, and a copy of the letter to be sent to The People for publication.

Following is a copy of our letter:

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15, 1904.

To the joint committee of the "Socialist party" and the "Emancipation Club," for the arrangement of a mass meeting on the Colorado outrages:

While in thorough sympathy with the miners in their struggles, Section Los Angeles County of the Socialist Labor Party declines your invitation to participate in the holding of an indignation mass meeting on the Colorado outrages.

Some of the new members of the organization which you claim to represent, may not know all the details of the vast difference between the S. L. P. and those other organizations, but to the men composing the joint committee, it ought to be perfectly plain, that the members of Section Los Angeles County S. L. P. cannot and will not disgrace the name of our party, or sacrifice our manhood to the extent of participating in a meeting, arranged for by a joint committee of the so-called "Socialist Party" and the "Emancipation Club."

For the "Socialist Party" to pretend indignation at the military outrages in Colorado, is the limit of hypocrisy when one of the shining lights of the party, James F. Carey, just six years ago on the day which you have chosen for your meeting, on the 16th day of June, 1898, voted for a $15,000 appropriation for an armory in which to train the militia for their duty of killing workingmen on strike. (It looks as though you wished to celebrate the anniversary of the occasion). Or when another prominent member of the party, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, in 1900, during the street car strike in that city, joined the deputy sheriffs.

Are you stupid enough to think that the S. L. P. will come before the public in fraternal company of men, members of your so-called "Emancipation Club," whose original members were expelled from the S. L. P. for traitorous conduct and whose members have in the past, most emphatically denounced the "Socialist Party" as a party of freaks and frauds, but are now holding joint indignation meetings with the bogus outfit?

You ask us to select a comrade to speak from the same platform with N. S. Griest, who went into the labor movement in El Paso, Texas, helped to organize a "Union Labor Party," and did the dirty work for the capitalist politicians, after having time and again denounced all pure and simple unions, as being scabby and corrupt; or the Reverend or ex-Reverend Williams and Wheat, with George S. Holmes, who is a well known degenerate as chairman. Do you think we have lost all sense of decency?

You ask us to participate in an indignation meeting on the Colorado outrages, when you and your crowd have ever tried to prevent us from teaching the workingmen the principles of Socialism, and point out to the wage slaves how to avoid such positions, in which they are to-day placed in Colorado. The S. L. P. has always upheld the banner of revolutionary Socialism, while you have aided the labor fakirs in misleading the workers, by endorsing the A. F. of L. and other pure and simple organization

Why, do you think that the S. L. P. should so have lost its reason, that a section of the party should consent to participate in a meeting, arranged for by organizations which are misleading the workers? We prefer to follow the course which our conscience tells us, and which experience has shown us to be the correct one.

Slowly but surely the workers of the nation are beginning to grasp the true principles of Socialism, unmistakably the rank and file of the labor organizations are beginning to realize that the S. L. P. is correct, more and more are they copying our platform, our resolutions and our manifestoes. The development is going on and the masses are learning, the rank and file of yours, the so-called "Socialist Party," are getting their eyes open and are gradually beginning to recognize the well known trade union policy of the S. L. P. as the correct one.

Our stand has been proven logical and our teachings scientific, and the S. L. P. stands to-day stronger than ever, respected by the workers, clean and above corruption, and thus we prefer to stand till the day of final victory.

The "Socialist Party" was organized in opposition to the S. L. P. and we do not consider it nor the uncertain conglomeration, called the "Emancipation Club" as revolutionary Socialist bodies, nor do we consider the men, which will act as speakers and chairman at the indignation meeting, as fit to represent labor in its terrible struggles.

You pretend to be indignant about the outrages in Colorado, while you make it a habit to denounce the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, the only trades union built on correct principles and along progressive lines, and which alone teaches the workers that they must capture the political power, as a class, or else be prepared to be shot down if they dare ask for better conditions.

Indeed, we decline your invitation, and hope in the future to be spared such invitations. We are too busy educating our class to waste much time on such as you.

By order of Section Los Angeles County S. L. P.

George Anderson,
H. J. Shade,
Committee.

205½ South Main Street, Room 9, Los Angeles, California.

The meeting took place as advertised on Thursday evening, June 17, and was well attended. What a splendid opportunity to set forth the principles of scientific revolutionary Socialism, to explain the class struggle and show the workingmen how to organize on the economic and political field, and thus avoid being used as targets for the militia. To show the workers that their labor power is a commodity, and that the buyer of this commodity, the capitalist class, has control of the government and the military power, and will use such power against the workers, if it is found necessary to do so, to keep the workers in submission. That the capitalist hirelings, elected to office with the help of the wage workers, are making the laws, and that these laws will be violated and ignored whenever the capitalists find it to their interest to do so, just as it is being done in Colorado to-day. And that the only salvation for the wage slave is to become class conscious, to organize as a class and act in harmony as a class, for the overthrow of the present system, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic; and yet, not one of the five speakers did this.

The word Socialism was not used once by any of the speakers in any sensible connection. No party was referred to, no organization advocated, no papers or literature suggested for the enlightenment of the workers and no remedy proposed for the horrible conditions which confront us.

Governor Peabody and General Bell were "roasted" as well as President Roosevelt, the Citizens' Alliance and the Los Angeles Times, but the wage slaves were left in the dark, as to what they were to do to save themselves.

In the resolutions adopted at the close of the meeting, Socialism is not mentioned, a tame affair, such as even the A. F. of L. could easily adopt without going back on its dirty record, or endangering its scabby position.

It was a meeting and a resolution of protest against the capitalist class using the power at its disposal in its own interest, and denunciation of the agents and tools of that capitalist class, with the exception of those found in the so-called organizations of labor, a meeting

Continued on page 6

A RETROSPECT

What Principle and Determination Have Done for Australian Socialism.

(From The People, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.)

Another year past! One more mile post left behind in the Socialist march for freedom in Australia. The annual conference of the A. S. L. has again came around, and the record of the year's doings are once more to be chronicled. Nothing very extraordinary happened during the period, but a big advance has been made.

It is only six or seven years ago when barely a dozen were left in the A. S. L. to keep the lamp of Socialism burning. The prospects were not encouraging. On every side, what was called the "labor movement" was in a state of apathy and indifference, the politicians having succeeded in subverting it to their own ends—among them former "leading lights of Socialism." The handful of Socialists left in the A. S. L. had fought to make the labor movement a Socialist one by "boring from within," and failed as similar tactics have failed in every country where they have been tried. We decided to bore from without, and build up the A. S. L. on sound class conscious revolutionary lines, showing no quarter to the fakir politician who deluded labor for his own mercenary end.

Needless to say, we were met with bitter opposition—not open, but often under cover. Our plans were decided upon and for the first time in Australia the foundations were solidly laid for building up a clear definite revolutionary Socialist party in Australian politics. We were laughed and sneered at and every inch of the road had to be fought in the teeth of every form and kind of opposition. Having cleared away the undergrowth, the work of building proceeded—slow—very slow—yet sure.

With the consummation of the capitalist Imperialistic Australian Federation the League decided to launch its little ship on the stormy waters of Australian politics. It was an auspicious and inspiring period. The dawn of the Twentieth Century—the Socialist Century—and the beginning of capitalist development throughout the continent. The class nature of the party was proven by its logic and courage in nominating the full ticket for the first Senate election. The whole State being one electorate it gave us wide scope for propaganda and enabled every class conscious Socialist to record a vote and register Socialist conviction for the first time in Australia. The vote was a small one, of course, but remarkable under the circumstances. The State elections following were contested, and the vote a microscopical one. Our work was to make Socialists and not to trim for votes. Our motto, work, agitate and educate, was persistently and doggedly pursued.

Last year showed the results of the work done when the Socialist Labor Party contested the second Federal Senate election in the State recording a trebled vote—at the very lowest computation—in three years. Some people regard it as an "enormous vote," and so it is, taken on the surface, the question is: Is it a reliable class conscious vote all round? We think not though, a fair proportion may be.

As a result of the election the Socialist Labor Party is now recognized as a political force to be reckoned with. From every part of the Commonwealth (so-called), the League has been congratulated, and hope and courage has been given to workers everywhere as a result of our fight. Without boasting it can safely be said, the Socialist movement controlled by the A. S. L., is stronger and more powerful, better known and understood than it was twelve months back.

In Queensland comrades are working to add another link to the chain, and we hope ere long to have the Northern State in line with the A. S. L. and the fighting S. L. P. In other States the seed being sown will germinate in good time.

Whilst there is every reason for congratulation and the future bright with hope and promise, yet the work has only just commenced—the real fighting has to come. As yet we are only a handful in the League, and want those who call themselves Socialists to join the League and take their share in the work and fight. To find the £75 deposit money we had to pay for our vote—mainly through the treachery of the bogus Federal Labor party, in addition to other money to fight the campaign, besides the never ceasing drain to keep the movement going has been, and is, a severe strain on the solid and loyal few. We want more men and more money to conduct the fight as it should be fought.

The People has battled through every storm and has not flinched nor compromised, and whilst it has not made the headway it should, yet it is more firmly established than ever, goes all over Australia carrying its glorious message, moulding the thought and shaping action in the true direction. To make it the power it should be requires more money than we have yet received.

Let this be an instruction to you who read this. If you are a Socialist you know it.

The capitalists of Australia are now organizing to "fight Socialism"; this should be hailed with pleasure by every Socialist, as it will narrow the issue and make it Socialism or Capitalism.

Confronting all the forces of capitalism, with its handmaidens, the bogus labor parties, the Socialist Labor Party hurls defiance at them all, stands immaculate on the impregnable Socialist rock. Confident and certain of the acceptance of Socialism by the Australian workers when they understand it. Then the votes will follow. On with the work!

RECEPTION NATIONAL DELEGATES.

Historic Cooper Union to Be Scene of Rousing Meeting.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Wednesday, July 6, 8 p. m., for the purpose of tendering a reception to the delegates to the National Convention.

The following speakers will address the meeting: W. W. Cox, of Illinois; Michael T. Berry, of Massachusetts; William Bislbarrow, of Missouri; John D. Goercke, of Ohio; Meiko Meyer, of Michigan; Daniel De Leon, and Charles H. Corregan of New York.

Handbills announcing this meeting will be ready in a few days and the assembly districts should see to it to get a sufficient supply of them for distribution in their respective districts. These can be had at the office of the organizer of the section, at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Comrades and sympathizers! From now on make it your business to get in touch with as many workingmen as you can and invite them to attend this meeting where they will hear the representatives of their class from various parts of the country explain how the wealth producers can emancipate themselves from the thraldom of capitalism.

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION.

Members, sympathizers, readers and voters, notice:—

The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Illinois, will hold a county convention to nominate a county ticket, and transact such other business as may properly come before it. Said county convention will be held at 48 Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, Sunday, July 3d, and will be called to order at 10 a. m. sharp.

For Section Chicago,
Aug. F. Fiedler, Organizer.

MRS. JOHNSON IN NEWARK.

Under the auspices of L. A. 400, (Machinists) S. T. & L. A., Newark, N. J., a lecture on "The Social Question," will be delivered by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson of East St. Louis, Ill., at Labor Lyceum Meeting Hall, corner of William and Halsey streets, (one block from Market) Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 1, at 8 p. m.

An address will also be given by James T. Hunter of New York. All readers of The Daily People are urged to attend and bring their friends.

CLEVELAND ANNOUNCEMENT.

All members elected to the new State Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Volksfreund office Saturday evening, July 2.

Business to be transacted: election of a secretary and the examination of the books and finances of the old committee.

James Rugg, Secretary.

ATTENTION, SECTION HARTFORD!

On Wednesday, July 6, at 8 p. m. sharp, the semi-annual meeting will be held at headquarters. There is considerable and important business to be transacted and therefore all members should be present at stated time

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

MIDDLE CLASS VULGARIANS WHO USURP THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN TIME OF PEACE.

Its Policy of Causing Strife and Goading Workingmen Into Committing Acts Of Violence Causing San Francisco Uneasiness—No Diminution In Pacific Coast Boycotts and Strikes.

[Special Correspondence to The Peple.]

San Francisco, Cal., June 18.—The growth and rising importance of the Citizens' Alliance in San Francisco is giving intelligent people in this vicinity much uneasiness, especially since some of the horrors perpetrated by that organization in Colorado have been made public. Its mission here is to inaugurate the open shop system. Wherever there is hope of causing strife or of goading workingmen to acts of violence, this assemblage of petty middle class vulgarians is to be found. Its ridiculous placards are posted on walls and fences wherever labor troubles exist.

Now it appears in the papers as the plaintiff in a law suit against some union. Again it is announced that the Citizens' Alliance promises boycotted employers "protection against thugs and vandals," although the strikers have evinced no tendency towards violence of any kind.

It might be inquired why this body of private citizens finds it necessary to usurp the functions of the government in time of peace? It is probable, however, that they are only rehearsing their part. Certainly the only "thugs and vandals" in this city are the members of the Citizens'Alliance themselves and the strike-breakers lately imported by them.

San Francisco's array of boycotts is not diminished. The Cloak and Suit Makers' boycott is the most vigorous at present.

The Boot and Shoe Workers returned to work on the old terms the first of the month.

The Hack Owners are driving their own carriages now aided, of course, by the Citizens' Alliance.

The Freight Handlers of the Southern Pacific "went out" on the 6th inst. This strike is the result of long and irregular hours and small pay. The Southern Pacific Freight Handlers were formerly organized with the American Labor Union, but becoming dissatisfied, so it is claimed, a few months ago they reorganized under the auspices of the A. F. of L. The railroad clerks, however, remained with the A. L. U. and now, at the critical moment, refuse to support the freight men, thus rendering their strike almost hopeless from the first.

The new San Francisco local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is now in working order and begins its propaganda meetings this week. Thus reenforced by its economic wing, Section San Francisco S. L. P. is doing better work than ever before.

Our State canvasser is now in town and we expect to see our list of subscribers to the Weekly People run away up to the top.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

As the conflict between the wage working and capitalist classes grows keener every day, while such methods of defense as strikes and boycotts, advocated by the leaders of "pure and simple" unions, have, by actual test, been shown up to be unable to improve, if not backed up by a class conscious ballot, the conditions of the wage working class, and while, furthermore, arbitration, self-evidently means defeat for the toilers, it becomes clear to every thinking workingman that he must affiliate with the only political party that represents the interests of the wage working class, the Socialist Labor Party, so that by means of the ballot he may accomplish his emancipation from wage slavery. Therefore, begin to get information on the real aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party, and to enable you to get this information, attend the out door agitation meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party, every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock p. m., on the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues, Detroit.

Also attend the regular business meetings of the party which are held at Mannebach's Hall, No. 273 Gratiot avenue, corner Hastings street, Detroit, on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 8 p. m.

Do your duty and help along to get justice for yourself and your class, if you are a wage worker.

S. L. P. Straight Goods

Local Omaha of the S. P. Calls Upon the Wage Slaves to Bury Beyond Redemption the Middle Class Platform that the Late Chicago National Convention of Its Party Traitorously Tried to Foist Upon Them.

[The below pronouncement was sent to this office by Local Omaha of the S. P.]

It may be said that the good features of the platform offset the objectionable ones and therefore we should overlook the bad for the good that is in it. If the platform committee gave us a pig and we find after the porker comes into our possession that he is owned by a colony of cholera microbes, surely for the few sound spots in his anatomy they wouldn't ask us to keep him to please the parasites that inhabit him; neither are we going to adopt a middle class platform to extend the life of a class of leeches because it condescends to mention the fact that the working class is the only class that has a right to be.

Therefore, in stating our position upon the platform adopted at the Chicago convention, we wish to do so from behind a barricade of historic facts. As in military science, soldiers are taught the strategic positions over which to throw their battalions, so in the war of words, if we hope to win the battle, we must marshall our phalanx of facts and logic in such a way as will shatter into fragments every opposing force and opposition.

The writers and defenders of the platform declare it to be the first American expression of the class struggle. We hold it to have completely blurred the lines of class division, to have set aside the Socialist philosophy for literary diction and brilliancy of style, and in so doing abrogated the science which alone explains the laws which brought these delegates together, we claim they have resurrected from the grave the middle class philosophy of individualism, to which the organized growth of industry had consigned it, and with the effrontery born of a training in the schools of respectability, parade this spectre before our eyes under the guise of Socialism.

"The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self government in which the nation was born."

The American people, the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty!

In the light of history, members of the Platform Committee, what does this mean to the working class? Is the materialistic conception meaningless to you? Have the "ideas of each age" ceased to be "the ideas of its ruling class?" If it has become meaningless to you, say so. If not, why mock us with your sentimental hypocrisy about the preservers and defenders of liberty when these ideas of liberty as well as morality and justice but reflect the economic interests of our masters. Liberty, beside being "something sweet to the palate of the flesh," is a relative term, like pleasure, which is only relief from pain, finds expression in its opposite, slavery. Hence the struggle of a class in its own interest means liberty for that class. No struggle of a class which is not waged in its own interests, though it may think so, is a struggle for liberty. The ideas which dominate it have fallen from above.

The revolutionary struggle of the American colonies for independence was economic in character and was waged entirely in the interest of the manufacturing and commercial classes. When England chartered the colonies, she intended them to follow agricultural pursuits; being herself a great manufacturing nation; she desired the colonies to furnish the raw material for the same, but she reckoned without her host; the colonies soon became her rival, having developed in less than two hundred years an annual export and import trade of $40,000,000. These figures are based upon the report of 1790. As the colonies produced more than the home market could consume, they radiated out into the world's market. This brought them into competition with the British capitalists, who, alarmed at their new rival, went to their home government and demanded the enactment of laws repressing the rising manufacturing industries of the colonies; act after act was passed against the manufacturing interest of the colonies.

Act 5, George II, CXXII, was passed in 1731 at the instigation of the wardens and assistants of the company of felt-makers of London, to prevent the inhabitants of the American colonies from exporting hats of their own manufacture to any place whatsoever.

In 1750 a law was enacted declaring the iron industry of Pennsylvania a public nuisance. Following these laws came the navigation acts, sugar acts, tax against molasses, which crippled the rum industry, the principle commodity used in the slave traffic; then came the stamp act and the tax upon tea. These repressive laws aroused the manufacturing interests of the colonies. The Boston Gazette of April 29th, 1765, has this to say: "Whose natural right is infringed by the erection of an American windmill, or the occupation of a water mill on a man's own land, provided he does not flood his neighbors. A colonist cannot make a button, a horse shoe, or hob nail, but some sooty iron monger or respectable button maker of Britain shall bawl and squall, that his honor's worship is most egregiously maltreated, injured, cheated and robbed by the rascally American republicans." At the same time that these acts were being passed, repressing the manufacturing interests of the colonies, Great Britain, according to Bolles, was giving bounties to encourage the agricultural industry; thus showing that the conflict on was not between the agricultural interests and the British government, but between the manufacturing and commercial classes of the colonies and the British capitalists.

This attack of the home government upon the manufacturing and commercial interests of the colonies brought these several little states for mutual protection together in 1774 in the continental congress. Here it was resolved in the name of liberty and of property to boycott English made goods. They met again in 1775, and finally in 1776 the "immortal declaration" was penned. Then followed the years of sanguinary strife, the peace treaty and the institutions of America came into being in the name of liberty. Liberty for whom? Not for the black slave of the South; certainly not for the white redemptioners of the north, but liberty for the master class of America to go on their way unhampered by the British government; in other words, liberty meant free trade, not only in merchandise, but in human flesh and blood.

Our class, whether black or white, were not considered by the founders of "our" institutions, and the platform that hurls such nonsense broadcast not only insults our intelligence, but outrages the memory of the victims degraded by them. "Our institutions" of liberty were called into being by the exigency of a mixed association of slave-driving agriculturists and labor fleecing capitalists. In 1776, when the world was fired with the torch of liberty sent flaming from Philadelphia by its authors declaring that the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was a sacred heritage, hundreds of thousands of our class were groaning under the yoke of the slave driver. Thousands of the white workers of Europe were being purchased by the ship load by the class whose interests brought the revolution. Thousands were being sold into bondage for debt, or placed in dungeons for the same offense; apprentices were enslaved to pay the obligations of absconding masters. The Boston News Letter in 1718 states that in the previous year there had been eighty burials of Indians and negroes in Boston. This loss, estimated on basis of thirty pounds, amounted to 2,400 pounds. If white servants had been employed instead at fifteen pounds for the time of each, the town had saved 1,200 pounds. A man could procure 12 to 15 pounds to purchase the time of a white servant, that could not pay 30 to 50 pounds for a negro or Indian. The white strengthen and people the country, others do not." The foregoing quotations tells you in what estimation your class was held by the ruling class of the colonies. It tells you also that Boston owned white vassals as well as negro and Indian slaves. Indentured servants, says Weeden, page 695, Vol. II, were a constant factor in the social system. "They were coming into the country under one or another form of service. In 1746 Robert Galton advertises in Boston, with various goods, a few boy servants indentured for seven years, and girls for four years. In 1750 a number of Irish servants are to be sold; the men are mechanics, the women fit for either town or country. Unexpired service under indenture was offered for sale like any other article of value." Washington, the father of his country, says Hart, many years after 1750, writes to an agent enquiring about buying a shipload of Germans. The treatment of these redemptioners was as heartless as that meted out to the slaves. "The courts whipped, imprisoned and fined erring servants." The fine imposed and his board during confinement was paid by his master. The victim, if not able to pay this upon his release from prison, which of course he never was, his master was given the privilege of selling him to any English plantation. By an act passed by Rhode Island in 1645, runaway servants are to be returned to the colonies from which they escaped. Under these conditions we can readily see how impossible it was for the redemptioner to hope to be other than a life long slave.

This great body of the population, in company with numbers of free laborers were denied the rights of citizenship under the constitution of the several states that formed the American republic. Property qualifications was the basis of the elective franchise, also for the holding of office. Out of a population of 200,000 inhabitants in Connecticut, in 1775, only 4,335 were voters; thus showing that more than 30,000 of her male population of voting age were disfranchised. Connecticut had no other constitution than her colonial charter until 1818; Delaware, in 1831, abolished religious and property qualification, except the paying of taxes; Virginia had a property qualification for voting until 1830; South Carolina's constitution of 1790 provided that a freehold of five hundred acres and ten negroes, or a real estate valued at a hundred and fifty pounds sterling, free from incumbrance, was a necessary qualification for voting. Maryland had a property qualification for voting and office holding until 1810. In 1821 New York abolished the freehold qualification and substituted requisites of taxation, service in the militia and fireman. The latter part of the eighteenth century found Vermont without a property qualification; Rhode Island had her colonial charter until 1842. Dr. Jameson states in the New England Magazine for the month of January, 1890, that in Massachusetts, from 1780-89 inclusive, only sixteen per cent. of the male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, were entitled to vote, while but three per cent. actually voted. Bradford, in his history of Massachusetts, page 349, gives a draft of a constitution agreed upon by the convention of the state of Massachusetts Bay held February 28th, 1778. Under section 3 of this constitution no person is qualified to hold the office of governor unless he is possessed in his own right of a five thousand dollar estate within the state; the lieutenant governor shall possess $2,500, $1,250 to be in real estate. An estate of $2,000, $1,000 to be in real estate in the state and an estate of $1,000 divided in the same way shall qualify a man to hold the office of senator or representative. Section 5 of the same document makes $800 over and above all charges the qualification for voting for the afore named officials. Massachusetts in 1820 abolished freehold or property qualificaion for voting. An ordinance for the government for the Territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio river, enacted in Congress July 13th, 1787, provides that representatives must hold in their own right, in fee simple, 200 acres of land within that territory; that a freehold in fifty acres shall be requisite for voting. It also provides that a member of the council of five appointed by Congress shall be possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land.

These historic facts lay bare all of the Yankee gush about American liberty and portrays the conditions of our class under those glorious free institutions. Like their black brothers, the white laborers, without voice or vote, were never deemed part or parcel of the people; they had no part in the affairs except to fight the battles of the commercial and agricultural classes. The public opinion of those days, as now, was not of their making; the liberty of the colonies and the institutions that arose upon the soil of its realization were to them only means of exploitation. As a class they were still in their swaddling clothes. The conditions necessary to bring them to their feet had not yet arrived, but the elements were at work. The industrial revolution that was sweeping over England, brought about by the inventions of Hargreves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright and Watts, backed by the cotton gin of Whitney, was soon to arouse them to a knowledge of the fact that they were a class, separate and distinct from "the preservers and defenders of the idea of liberty," but before their historic role could appear upon the stage a battle between the agricultural and capitalist classes must transpire. Some claim that the capitalist class did not exist during the revolutionary days. This is an error. Not only did the capitalist class exist, but the revolution was of its making. So powerful was their influence that, backed by the commercial slave dealers, they succeeded in dominating the constitutional convention in 1787. It was the merchant class, says Wright, who held the Annapolis convention of 1786, which resulted in the convention of 1787, that gave us the federal constitution. It is worth noticing, declares Andrews, that it was interstate commerce which brought about the Annapolis convention and the convention that framed the constitution.

No sooner were they successful in placing their party (the Federal) in power than it, and the class it stood for, fell crushed beneath the stroke of an economic thunderbolt. Cotton raising, owing to the crude method of ginning it, was very unprofitable. This problem was solved by the invention of Whitney; with the cotton gin, cotton became king, and the slave power, or agricultural class, became predominant in every institution of the United States, coming into power with Jefferson in 1801, and from that date until 1861 it was the dominant class of the country. The morals of that period were furnished by slave power. The Bible became the text book of the slave system. The preacher who has ever been the minion of the master class, preached the gospel, in its economic interests; the school, the press and the platform kept company to its baton. In 1794, says Hart, "Jay appeared to suppose that cotton was not an American export, but since the invention of the cotton gin, in 1793, the cultivation of cotton by slave labor had grown more and more profitable and in 1820 that export was valued at nearly $20,000,000. The planters of the northern belt of slave holding states did not share in this culture, but they found an increasing sale for their surplus blacks to their southern neighbors. They had therefore joined with members from the northern states in the Act of March 2nd, 1807, to prohibit the importation of slaves." The Federal party, the great champion of the manufacturing and commercial interests of New England and the middle states, which gave Adams 71 electoral votes in 1796 and 65 in 1800, sunk to only 14 votes in 1804. From the election of Jefferson in 1800 to the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861, the slave power or agricultural class ruled supreme. No sooner had this interest become predominant than the elements of dissolution set in. The hand tool was being supplanted by the machine using tool; human energy as a motive power was giving way before steam; the modern factory had made its appearance; the wage-system was becoming a stern reality; chattel slavery was repugnant to its favorite children, the capitalist class; repugnant because its institution shackled their advancement. The class conflict began anew; the morality of slavery was held to be immoral, its institutions to be in league with the devil, its constitution a covenant with hell. Liberty became the war cry of the industrial interests of the north. These sentiments were becoming crystalized in different political groups; Abolition, Free Soil and Liberty parties were springing up; phrase mongers like to-day were in evidence. The rights of man were sown broadcast throughout the land by the satellites of the coming saviors of man. But behind all of this sentimental verbiage lurked the cold economic proposition, capitalist liberty and rights of man were only synonymous for wage-labor; free labor versus slave labor was the issue; like the slave breeders of Virginia, who joined forces with the manufacturing class of the north, to put a ban upon the importation of slaves, because this competition reduced the prices of their human merchandise on the plantations of the south. Like those good Christian gentlemen, the capitalist class, purchasers of human labor power, were desirous of freeing the great volume of human commodity stored up in the bodies of 4,000,000 blacks. "Either the plantations of the south," exclaimed Seward, "will be cultivated by free labor of the north, or the fields of New England will be tilled by the slave labor of Louisiana and Alabama." So the battle waged between the two systems; the slave power determined to drive the Mason and Dixon line to the borders of Canada, the capitalist class as determined to hurl it with its laws into the Gulf of Mexico. As the capitalists gained in power, the others lost in prestige. Strength to one was weakness to the other. One's gain was the other's loss. Thus the pendulum swung. The sun-dial of time had registered 1860; the political cohorts under the banners of he Republican and Democratic parties have met, the first in solid phalanx, the last in a series of disintegrated groups. Lincoln, the champion of the capitalist class, was declared the victor. He was seated; the slave power revolted; the south was deluged in blood; Shiloh and Gettysburg furnished the shroud and Appomatox the grave for the corpse of chattel slavery.

The capitalist class did not seize upon the institutions of the slave economy. It abolished them. At Appomatox was interred the morals of slavery; its literature, religion and songs, and above its grave the institutions of capital have blossomed to decay. For already the proletarian hosts are marshalling for the fray. Not to resurrect the institutions of the fallen slave power or agricultural class; not to revive the institutions of the dying middle class; not to capture the institutions of to-day on the plea that they have been diverted from their mission; we come in the name of proletarian liberty, which means our own class interests. With Marx, we hold: our only ideal to be "the letting loose the elements of a new society." Our institutions we are bringing with us; our morality, our religion, literature, plays and songs, our ideas of social organization keep company with our class consciousness and class solidarity. Our economic movement will change to meet the changing forms of industrial development; our political party has come to conquer the powers of government that we may abolish it for an industrial democracy organized by and for the working class.

Backed by these historic facts we again affirm that the platform, which appeals to the American people as the preservers and defenders of the idea of liberty, repudiates the Socialist philosophy; because these facts teach that the history of America has been a history of class struggles, between the rising manufacturing class of the colonies and the British capitalists, which culminated in the revolution. Between the commercial and agricultural classes for supremacy in the new government, resulting in a victory for the former in the constitutional convention and before the legislatures of the several states; between the two same interest, in 1800, which laid low the capitalist class for sixty years. And the conflict waged between them during the period leading up to the fall of the agricultural class, in 1860, and finally the struggles going on today between the victorious capitalist class and the awakening proletariat.

But possibly we have misunderstood your term, "American people." Do you mean the manufacturing class of the colonies who freed their trade from the shackles of British legislation? Do you mean the agricultural class whose interest gave birth to the Democratic party? Do you mean the capitalist class, in politics, the Repuplican party? Do you mean the wage workers, who have given us the Socialist party? Or do you mean the entire aggregation? If all, what means our class divisions? Why not forego our separate existence and unite our fortunes in the welfare of the whole? If on the other hand, the American people signify the working class, why not be candid enough to declare it? Why lose us in a maze of phraseology? There is but one deduction to be drawn from your term, "American people," namely: it means the entire population, and therefore attacks the scientific groundwork of the movement.

Further, you affirm, that to this idea of liberty both the Republican and Democratic parties have been equally false, because they struggle to maintain the present industrial system. Do you not know that the Republican and Democratic parties, as stated before, but politically reflect the idea of liberty portrayed in the interest of the capitalist and agricultural classes? That they are the offsprings of those interests and will die with them? Are they false to their trust for striving to maintain their existence and the classes which called them into being?

And again you say, "Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom, that they have been seized upon by the capitalist class as a matter of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people; that our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests." Ah! at last we have the definition of your "American people." It means all classes outside the GREAT propertied interests.

This is why in the third clause of the platform you define "working class" under the broad appelation "producing class," which practically takes in the entire agricultural and middle classes. The proletarian hide has, indeed, been stretched to the bursting point. At last the mask has fallen and divulged your middle class visage. No wonder you cry out against the "passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny." No wonder you cry out that your political institutions are being used as the destroyer of that individual property upon which your liberty and opportunity depend. And no wonder that from the labyrinth of your middle class philosophy you cry out in one breath that the private ownership of the means of employment ground society in economic slavery and in the next gasp declare that Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. This medley of phrases, reduced to their final analysis, signifies that the liberty of being, thought and action of the individual depends, not upon the social ownership of the means of employment, but upon the private ownership of the means of life. Therefore Socialism comes to rescue the people from the successful assault of capitalism upon the so-called basis of their individuality.

Was ever the same quantity of error and contradictions marshalled together in like space before? Aye! not even the Kansas City platform could have as little meaning to the wage class as this pyrotechnical display of words.

So this creature, with its Democratic and single tax tail thrown in, is called the first American expression of the class struggle. "Sane Marxian Socialism! O! what a fall was there my countrymen then. I and you and all of us fell down whilst bloody treason flourished o'er us."

WAGE WORKERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, WE APPEAL TO YOU. RESENT THIS INSULT OFFERED TO YOUR CLASS; SINK THIS MIDDLE CLASS DOCUMENT; BURY IT SO FAR IN THE REALMS OF OBLIVION THAT THE TRUMPETERS WHO HAVE HERALDED ITS COMING CAN NEVER MORE RECALL IT. DOWN WITH THE REVISIONISTS PLATFORM.

(Read "Industrial Evolution of United States," by Carroll D. Wright; "Industrial History of the United States," by Prof. Bolles; "New Manual of Constitution (page 357), by Andrews; "Constitution Studies," by Schoeler (page 321-37); "American Politics," by Cooper (book IV, page 10); "Documentary History of New York," Vol. 1, page 516; "The Rise of the Republic," by Frothingham; "Formation of the Union," by Hart.)

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Endorsed and published by Local Omaha in regular business meeting assembled June 1st, 1904.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

In all former slaveries, Egyptian, Algerine, Saxon and American, the complaint has been of compulsory work. But the modern politico-economis slave is a new and far more injured species, condemned to compulsory idleness.—Ruskin

JOY AROUND THE BULL-PEN.

Theodore Roosevelt, the admirer and admiree of Adj.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell, has been nominated by the Republican national convention for President. There is joy around the bull-pen.

With such a nominee for President, Adj.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell and his fellow rioters in Colorado feel encouraged.

They feel that violation of the law by soliciting and receiving railway passes; by deposing officials with the threat of lynching; by promoting private interests through brigandage; by closing competing mines under the plea that the workers there employed were supporting the miners, who refused to work for the Adj.-General's company; by exiling residents of a state without form of law; by terrorizing whole counties; they feel that all such violations of law and decency have received an endorsement when the boon companion of the chief law-breaker receives a nomination for President.

There is great joy around the bull-pen, the spiked-policeman's-club Roosevelt has been set up by a numerous party for President of this nation. Around the bull-pen of Colorado there is cheering. The action of the Chicago convention elates them with the hope of at least four more years of rioting and of outraging the working class—who, the rioters hope, will not yet have sense enough to mop the earth with the candidates of riot.

MOTION SET IN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found in full the pronouncement of the Omaha, Neb., organization of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, against the platform that its party adopted at its late Chicago convention. The document is notable in more ways than one, and in all refreshingly spirited, and inspiringly suggestive.

Intrinsically, and looked upon from an absolute view-point, the pronouncement is a historic and argumentative document that does credit to the rising Socialist sentiment in the land. It furnishes one more evidence that Socialist science in America is no longer budding, but is in blossom. Its poise is solidly Socialist—revolutionary and yet self-contained: it not only announces mental emancipation from the incubus of national illusions, but it escapes the danger of leaping to the other extreme, flying off the handle, or "slopping over" a highly seductive hole to fall into except by the best ballasted. Such superb utterances as Franklin's that property is the creature of society, and consequently, not "sacred," as the modern bourgeois pronounce it, but the product of laws and can be made and unmade, have often misled the unwary into the delusion of supposing the American Revolution to have been the work of Millennialists; and on the other hand, a superficial insight into the distinctly bourgeois class lines of the Revolution frequently causes the unballasted to capsize and fail to appreciate the far look in the future of the scientifically trained minds of the Franklins of old. The Omaha document does not slop over.

But from a relative view-point also the document is valuable. It was the Eastern element in the convention that fashioned and that now uphold or submit to the dastard platform—dastard because an insult to sense, and dastard because a betrayal to the working class. In other words, the platform is the work of an element that is largely composed of that "Volkszeitung" material that has presumed to set itself up, with supreme contempt for America, as the pillar of Marxian Socialism. Whereas the cannon-shot at the platform proceeds from the Western element, the typically American element in the land.

Looked at from these two view-points, the document, which culminates in a ringing appeal to the wage slaves of the land to bury the middle class platform, attempted to be foisted upon them, deep down the realms of oblivion, is truly inspiring and suggestive. But the question comes, What business has a set of men who know so much, who see so clearly, and who are brave enough to say what they know and see, what business have they to remain in the camp where they find they were betrayed? Can it be that, though these men see clearly through the rhodomontades of "freedom" of the American Revolution and perceive the material class interests which unavoidably practiced slavery while they preached freedom, can it be that such clear-sightedness notwithstanding, those same men fail to detect the bourgeois and private property interests—as manifested in the private ownership of their party papers, peddling of mining stock, endorsing of labor fakirs, etc., etc,—which dominated their convention as it dominates their party, and that such interests must inevitably preach "class struggle" and practice "class oppression," must inevitably preach "Socialism" and practice "Bourgeoisism"? Or can it be that these men, though they have discovered one part of the fraud that has so far duped them, still remain mentally enthralled to that other part—the organized system of calumny that, typical of the slimy character of Alexander Jonas, who typifies his Volkszeitung Corporation and kindred "Eastern elements," wherever located, has been set in operation against the good name of the Socialist Labor Party?

Whatever the answer, Truth and Sense ever ultimately prevail over Falsehood and Nonsense; and, once set in motion, never stop until completely triumphant.

EIGHTH EPISTLE AT THE LAMBERTIANS.

Father L. A. Lambert's article against Socialism in the April 16 issue of the "Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register," which has been the subject of seven previous epistles knocking the thing silly, offers the following additional target to hit. It says:

"If the laboring majority cannot now with the ballot protect themselves from the greed and coercive intrigues of capital, how can they protect themselves from the same greed and intrigues under the Socialist State?"

If the "laboring majority" cannot now protect themselves, how can "they"—the laboring majority—protect themselves under the Socialist State?

Suppose somebody, after listening to a fervid sermon by Father Lambert on the blissfulness of the just in Paradise, were to interpelate the Father with the question:

"But would not the devil continue his pranks and make life a burden to the denizens of Paradise?"

Suppose such a question were put to the Father, would it require any strain of the imagination to picture the good Father's face? He certainly would look astounded at the fool who asked the foolish question. Why, the very idea of Paradise excludes the idea of the devil. Where the devil is there is no Paradise; where Paradise is there is no devil. How can any reasoning being suppose the devil in Paradise, and upon such a supposition rear a question?

It is just so with regard to the "laboring majority" and the "Socialist State." He who says "laboring majority" implies the existence of a "non-laboring parasitic minority." Socialist literature is expressive upon the subject that that minority cannot exist in the "Socialist State" for the good and sufficient reason that in the Socialist State he who can and does not work has only one alternative left to him—to starve to his heart's content. "Laboring majorities" exist to-day, under capitalism, under the system beloved of the Lambertians—a system under which, the land on and the machinery with which to work is held by a minority; and that minority, being in possession of these essentials to production, can and does use them so as to roll the burden of labor on the majority of the people, and thus with the aid of their original plunder, the land and capital, plunder the majority of the bulk of its product—86 per cent. is the volume of the plunder in America, according to the unwilling admission of William J. Clark, the manager of the foreign trade of the General Electric Company in a recent article in the "Engineering Magazine."

The Socialist State may or may not be feasible. It may or may not be a dream—as the Lambertians hold. But when a Lambertian tries to show the absurdity of the expectations of the Socialists under the Socialist State, he may not turn a somersault backward and repudiate his premises—the existence of the Socialist State, that is, the existence of a state in which there can be no "laboring MAJORITY" seeing that a "non-laboring MINORITY" is a contradiction in terms with the concept of the Socialist State—as contradictory as the "devil" is to the Lambertian's concept of Paradise.

Our next and closing epistle will review and finish up the ruins of the Lambertians' fortification from which they imagined they could demolish Socialism.

"DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT."

The meek-as-Moses "Labor" cabinet of Australia must feel like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, when he was forced into a duel, if ever the June 7 issue of the Berlin "Vorwaerts" should fall into its hands, and it behold itself described by the title of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat," and commented upon in the article as an illustration "not of class-reconciliation, but of class-struggle." But, leaving the Australian Aguecheek to its chills and agues, what about the "Vorwaerts"?

"Dictatorship of the Proletariat" is a challenging title, promiseful of a martial, revolutionary subject; and when such a title heads a front page article, expectation mounts and soars. Nor is the discovery, revealed by the very first lines of the article, that Australia's "Labor" cabinet is the theme, sufficiently chilling to cause expectation to droop. On the contrary, the title—"Dictatorship of the Proletariat"—is hot enough to start a new stream of expectation, the expectation that the information previously received on the "Labor" cabinet may, after all, be wrong, and that, after all, Labor may actually have got on its ear in Australia. Alas for both sets of expectations! The "Vorwaerts" article describes Premier Watson as interpelated in Parliament on what the program of his cabinet is to be, and answering that, while he could not yet answer in full, he could say this, that "whatever else the Labor cabinet's program may or may not contain, one thing it certainly would contain, to wit, a provision for"—what? Oh, Prolétariat! Oh, Dictatorship! What will that certain provision be that is to mark the dictatorship of your proletarianism and the proletarianism of your dictatorship? —"a provision for a COURT OF ARBITRATION"!!

And as if that were not a tumble deep enough to take away one's breath, the "Vorwaerts" adds to the depth by concluding that the Watson-led labor movement moves along the line, "not of class-reconciliation, but of class struggle!"

Arbitration between Capital and Labor and yet the class struggle! The class struggle arbitrated!

No wonder Bebel gets out of patience with that editor. At the Dresden convention, when Bebel was flaying the gentleman, the editor exclaimed: "But I am improving!" and Bebel's reply followed like a flash: "It takes you too long!"

POSTPONED, AGAIN.

The private corporation, that is a tail to the Volkszeitung Corporation, and that was to start an English daily—"Globe," "Call"—on next September 1, has again adjourned its start indefinitely. The reason now GIVEN is the same that was given for previous postponements, but the reasons that EXIST are more numerous.

Of course, the want of cash is the reason given, and it is a comprehensive reason. But the reason itself is subject to luminous division under several heads—

First, a goodly portion of the $15,000 previously collected is not there. It was appropriated to the "temporary" use of the Volkszeitung Corporation.

Secondly, the cause of this "temporary" "loan" is that the Volkszeitung Corporation dupes have got on their ear. They refuse to be further plucked, having discovered that the funds were used to betray the working class, while the Corporation's thirst continued unabated. Net results, the subsidiary corporation had to consent to make good the deficiency.

Thirdly, the Volkszeitung Corporation has not been able to refund the loan. It tried to do that and raise a swag for itself by means of a "grand food exhibition." But the result of the venture, so far from raising funds, sank the corporation deeper into the soup. The German workers boycotted the exhibition on the ground of the Corporation's betrayal of the brewery workers in the contract affair, and the English speaking workers did not care to help a concern that slanders them saying they are "corrupt up to the marrow."

Fourthly, the Rev. Speculator in Rich Wives has drawn tight his purse-strings. He was generous up to a certain point and paid generously in advance for being allowed to write the "party's" platform. But now that his spineless and reactionary production is being widely denounced, he has become stingy. It is false reasoning on his part. The Corporation and its English Poodle have praised his production greatly. They have pronounced it "revolutionary at all points," "strictly Socialist," "magnificent," etc. But he feels huffy and will give no more money.

Fifthly, dupes are not as numerous now as before. Consequently, collections are fewer and further between. People are beginning to realize what privately owned papers mean.

These are but a few of the subdivisions of the reason, "want of cash." They tell vast tales, grand themes for grand articles—but not all the grandeur of the theme, nor the bombast of promise can sweeten the bitter cup of "hope deferred" to the collection of typographical grafters and editorial nincompoops, whose Socialism consists in a strenuous desire for jobs.

* * *

The Garment Workers' Union has temporarily deposed Harry Korkowinski, alias White, its general secretary, for his attitude on the open shop question and the strike against it. There is also talk of impeaching him for the same reason. As is well known to the readers of The People, Korkowinski's, alias White's attitude is cited by the employers in their favor. Considering his past record, it is not clear just why Korkowinski, alias White should be impeached for adopting an attitude favorable to the employers on the open shop question. Ever since his prominent connection with the garment workers, Korkowinski, alias White, has never had an attitude that was not favorable to the employers. His attitude on the cutting machine favored the employers; so did his Rochester and Albany conduct in behalf of certain manufacturers and against others, for which he was condemned by an Albany "labor" paper, whose article was reproduced in The People. The boon companion of capitalists, the aspirant for political gifts at the hands of the capitalist class, Korkorwinski, alias White, has consistently and persistently done all a "labor leader" can do to keep the capitalist class on top and the working class under neath. Why impeach him then, now that he is doing what he has always done? Why?

"Miners have been taken from the Colorado bull pen and hanged by the neck until nearly dead. They have been strung up by their thumbs and tortured with thumb-screws by the troops. These punishments have been inflicted by investigating committees for the purpose of extorting confessions from the lips of the innocent men," said Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, according to a despatch from Denver, dated June 20, in answer to the reported statement of General Sherman Bell that "the State of Colorado wouuld be placed under martial law if necessary."

This statement of Haywood's should sink deep into the working class mind. It should lead to a determination to redouble activity in the cause of Socialism, and the overthrow of capitalism. As long as the latter system prevails the commonest rights of man are subject to such dangers everywhere. Let the cry be, Death to capitalism, the system of injustice and torture!

The break-up in the coalition that has gone under the name Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is well under way. It started at the last national convention, when several delegates quietly bolted in disgust at the double sell-out of the platform and the trades union resolution. The former sold out the coalition to Hearst freaks; the second sold it out to the labor fakirs of the Gompers stamp by slapping the American Labor Union in the face. The break-up continued in Chicago among the local members; it has now reached Detroit; and from all parts the news comes of disgust and dissolution. This is unexpectedly early. Such coalitions in this country usually experience two presidential elections.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and champion of the oppressed in general, who could not be found recently when the Colorado outrages on peaceable workingmen were at their heighth, has turned up. A Washington despatch informs an anxious country that the "great leader" will be at the Republican national convention in Chicago in order to see that the "labor" plank is fixed up properly. The party that has outlawed the eight-hour law in Colorado will be asked to declare for a national eight-hour bill. The party that has dynamited all law in Colorado will be requested to favor an anti-injunction law. Great are the Gomperses—in hiding or in sight.

Among the telegrams of congratulation on his nomination sent to President Roosevelt was the following:

"A thousand times one thousand congratulations. Labor will make it substantially unanimous in November."

This despatch was sent by F. W. Arnold, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Arnold ought to change his name from F. W. to Benedict. That is a fitting name for the congratulator of Roosevelt, the spiked club police commissioner and admirer of General Sherman M. Bell, oppressor of workingmen.

Convention orators, as a rule, do not deal with matters that are of no political importance; consequently when Delegate Knight of California, declared in the Republican national convention, that "Socialism can have no place among us," he showed by his utterances that Socialism is already pretty well established in that locality.

The political signs are not wanting to indicate that Roosevelt may fail of election as the next President of the United States. For a long time the Democrats have been hunting for "a safe and sane candidate," i. e., a candidate favorable to capitalist conservatism. Though such a candidate is wanted primarily as an opponent of the radical bourgeoisism of Hearst, late events have shown that he will also be acceptable to the capitalist class as an agency to offset and overcome the erratic and impulsive anti-trust fulminations of rough rider Roosevelt. Then there is the notable lack of enthusiasm in the Republican campaign preliminaries. Here is a Republican convention nominating a President in an atmosphere so frigid as to freeze the genial currents of the Republican soul. Such a condition is fatal to a capitalist candidate, for his success is greatly dependent on the hurrah of the campaign, the impetus to which is given by the work of a rousing nominating convention. And now it is reported that Senator Fairbanks will not resign now that he has been nominated for the vice-presidency, as he wants to hold onto his senatorship in case Roosevelt is beaten. This indicates a well-defined belief in the rough rider's downfall. Truly, the signs of the political times are not at all in favor of a triumph for the American Kaiser Wilhelm. On the work of the Democrats will depend whether he will be crucified or not.

The adroit worders of political platforms are now experiencing their busy season, in which they are displaying their fine Italian handiwork once more. The Republican platform, for instance, is made by them to declare: "Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the age," which is true; but far from true is the implication contained in the statement attached thereto and forming the concluding clause of the sentence, viz, "but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people." This implication—that the Republican party opposes combinations infringing upon the rights and interests of the people—is knocked higher than a kite, and flatter than a pancake, by Colorado. One has but to look in that direction to appreciate the skill displayed by the Republican platform phraseologists.

"Protection to American industries," declares the Republican platform, "is a cardinal policy of the Republican party." As the capitalist class owns the American industries and as the Republican party is ever ready to protect that class, there can be no doubt that "protection to American industries IS a cardinal policy of the Republican party." But how about protection to American labor? That is the cardinal policy of the Socialist Labor Party!

For a cold-blooded analysis of the recent statistics on child labor the readers of The People are referred to Bradstreets of June 18. The dominant note of this analysis is that child labor improves the health of the child! The members of the capitalist class are not observed using factories as health resorts for their children, however. They prefer to give the assertion the lie, by sending their children abroad and into other climes.

President Schurman of Cornell University, asked his graduating class, "Is society a community, a brotherhood, or merely a herd of wild animals struggling for life and supremacy?" As President Schurman has been on the Filipino Commission, and seen much of capitalist society in general, there is no wonder that he asks such a question, especially the last part of it.

What is there behind the divorce proceedings of the Phippses of Pittsburg—more capitalist "morality"? The threats to publish all the charges and replies indicates that the family linen to be washed in public by these leaders of capitalist society, is extremely dirty, and better kept under cover.

The outbreak in Finland against the Czar is now well under way. That it may reach the more important of the Czar's domains, and result in the overthrow of absolution, is the wish of every Socialist interested in the outcome.

With Thomas F. Ryan, Senator James Jones, and other trust magnates attending the Democratic national convention as delegates, the Democrats living in anti-trust glass houses had better not throw stones.

The Republican party's claim of having regulated the trusts is not likely to prove as valid as the claim the trusts could make of having regulated the Republican party.

A TELL-TALE DISCUSSION.

The financial section of the Evening Post of Saturday, June 18 has a discussion by one of its writers of the part played in the weekly bank statement by the deposits of rich men. The discussion is herewith reproduced in full:

"'Millionaire Accounts.'

"What the Banks Have to Show in Ready Money from the Great Estates.

"In the first week of last July, the deposit account in the New York weekly bank statement ran up $13,900,000, the increase being commonly ascribed to deposits of interest and dividend money. A very great many individuals turn in at that time the checks drawn in their favor by the corporations whose stock or bonds they hold, but particular curiosity has been shown of late over the question how far deposits of very rich men play a part. Several bank presidents were asked this week to name the sums which in their experience had accrued on such individual accounts. This was the answer. Such balances frequently rise to $1,000,000, $2,000,000, $3,000,000, $5,000,000, and in some cases even $10,000,000. Owing to the low rates for money and the difficulty of keeping large sums employed some millionaires who are usually heavy lenders in Wall street have this year retained such sums in their banks because of the larger interest return, and the books of several banks would make a most interesting exhibit.

"A Banker who makes it his business to keep track of the ups and downs of rich men's bank deposits said this week that while such accounts fluctuate, several millionaires make it a practice to carry at all times a heavy cash balance so as to be prepared for possible emergencies. These accounts often run as high as $5,000,000 and earn two per cent. interest, as do the New York balances of out-of-town banks. Besides these very heavy balances, there are dozens of rich men who have $100,000, $200,000, $300,000, and even $500,000, constantly on deposit in their banks or trust companies. But, it was added, these sums are kept on hand because they may be needed instantly, and they go as quickly as they come.

"'Do they not go directly into the stock market?' this banker was asked.

"'They do if the stock market seems to be a bargain; not otherwise.'"

This discussion is a tell-tale one. Based upon an increase in bank deposits occurring at a time when curtailment makes working class savings a greater impossibility than ever before, it answers most effectively once more the perennial question, who owns the bank deposits? By demonstrating the existence of "millionaire accounts," placed in banks for use in case of emergencies, and in preference to unprofitable loans and stock investments, this discussion confirms anew the statement oft-made and proven in these columns that the bank deposits are largely and mainly those of the capitalist and middle classes, and are not, therefore, owned by the working class, as it is claimed, in and out of season, by the prophets of "prosperity."

* * *

A St. Petersburg despatch, dated June 20 says:

"According to the Novoe Vremya, the Russian oil combinations have capitulated to the Standard Oil Company, and even the Rothschilds and Nobel interests have come to terms with the American concern."

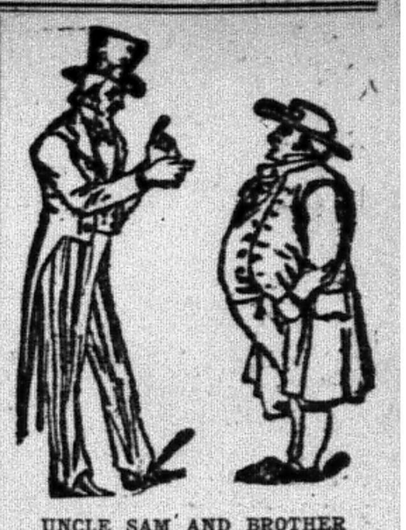
Those who contend that concentration is a passing phase of industrial evolution, have, judging from this despatch, another contention coming!

The action of General Bell in depriving the Ladies Auxiliary of Cripple Creek of the right to distribute food among the deported miners, shows that he has learned the capitalist game of starving labor into submission in all its brutality. No knightly chivalry for the fair sex will be permitted to interfere with its practice.

The Times is publishing a series of articles on "Larger Exports The Need of the Times." While these articles are evidently inspired by certain interests favoring tariff changes, their title is, nevertheless, significant. It is a straw showing which way the capitalist wind is blowing.

There is much discussion going on as to whether God or man caused the Slocum disaster. Blame it on Capital, whose laws make crowded cities and excursions exploited for profit, with their attendant accidents, not only possible but inevitable.

A contemporary prints numerous opinions on the Republican platform. None of them praises it as a labor platform. The Socialist Labor Party has the only platform worthy of that name



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There was a Socialist Labor Party meeting the other day that should damn you Socialists forever in the eyes of the workers of this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?

B. J.—No; it favored the importation of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it did was denounce the anti-immigration howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—A good deal. This anti-immigration howl is a fraud on the people.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the people to relieve the labor market?

U. S.—That would not be a fraud; but to make believe one wants to relieve the labor market, and in that way gain the confidence of those in whose interest it is that the labor market be relieved, and armed with their confidence acquire power to overstock the labor market still more—that is the fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immigration all that?

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the compositors; did immigration do that?

B. J.—No; typesetting machines did.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the cigarmakers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—No; the numerous machines did it.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the weavers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—Why, no; the steam and automatic looms did it.

U. S.—And so we may go through the whole string of the nation's industries. Machinery, born in this country, overstocks the labor market much more by displacement than immigration does. Now, anti-immigration laws cannot, in the very nature of the thing, be enforced, and their violation is hard to detect; on the other hand, the injury done to labor by privately owned machinery could be remedied by the popular ownership of it. When a pickpocket wants to rifle your right side pocket he tips your hat on the left; he thereby throws you off your guard on the right and has free play. These anti-immigration howls are of that nature. In the first place, it sounds plausible to impute the hardships of labor solely to immigration; in the second place, the way to save all the good there is in the machine, and at the same time prevent its ravages among the workers, is not so clear. It is, therefore, the veriest imitation of the pickpocket's trick to beat the alarm against immigration. By doing that, even if immigration were wholly stopped, capitalist exploitation would continue unabated through the displacement of labor by the machine. The capitalists would have engaged the attention of the workers with a question that amounts to nothing, and would thereby draw their attention away from the real issue. Don't you see the fraud?

B. J.—But doesn't immigration do some harm? Won't you take a half loaf rather than nothing?

U. S.—I would take a quarter of a loaf rather than nothing; but I refuse to accept two lumps of stone as large as a loaf each, and called loaves, for a loaf of bread. Who are the people who bring in the immigrants? Is it the workers?

B. J.—No; the capitalists.

U. S.—That being so, just think how they try to fool you with a stone that they call "half a loaf!" These very capitalists who want the immigrants are to be the ones to keep them out! They want the whole loaf of genuine bread that consists in your ballot, and they promise to give you a law which, according to yourself, it is in their interest not to enforce! You are a fool, and they know it, and that's why they keep on with their tricks to trick you out of your ballot.

(B. J. looks crestfallen.)

U. S.—Not the foreign laborer is the enemy you should guard against; that enemy is the capitalist class. The workers of all lands are your brothers. Vote the capitalist class down and out.

* * *

Perdicaris is free, but the miners are still bull-penned.

Matrimony

Aware of the immense amount of labor, ink and paper expended, but principally wasted, upon the discussion of this all important subject, we must approach it with due deliberation. Many different people, of diverse opinions and in all walks of life, have written and orated about it, each riding their own particular hobby, or else, speaking from the standpoint of their material interests. We hear the frantic appeals of the ministers, thundering words of denunciation against single blessedness, urging, nay begging, young folks to get married. As much as we may be inclined to believe in his sincerity we somehow cannot forget that his material interests lie in that direction. Editors of our "great" newspapers, who fondly imagine themselves to be the moulders of public opinion concerning all subjects of importance, evince a great desire to leave this particular subject alone, approaching it only occasionally, and that in a sickly humorous or tamely satirical manner. Young lady reporters, whose only function seems to be filling of space on evening newspapers, juggle with the subject daily, and the more they juggle, the further they juggle away from truth and common sense. Our public men, from president down, inflict occasionally their views upon a long suffering nation, the newspapers taking up the utterance with a hue and cry as if the solution has been found at last. How much and how well all these people have solved the problem may be judged by the continually decreasing number of marriages, by the numberless divorces and by the generally admitted unhappiness or at least indifference of married couples.

Right here we might hear the cynic exclaim: "Ah, marriage is a failure!" But is it? Is marriage of itself and by itself a failure? Before we enter into details, we will claim that marriage entered into and lived through under a system of society which is a failure, must of necessity, in the great majority of cases, prove a failure too. In a system of society based upon exploitation and profit all the finer instincts and aspirations of humanity are temporarily relegated to the rear. Marriage is a natural and social necessity of the human being. Our instinct of possessing a permanent home proves our superiority over animals of a lower order. As marriage, and the duties it entails, are human made laws, it is, at the different stages of progress, a reflection of society's morals and ideals.

The laws, written and unwritten, governing marriage a tthis stage of civilization, are moral enough, but capitalism, which does not care for and does not want a pure home has degraded them into a mere set of mumbled words which carry neither strength nor conviction. As the institution of marriage has degenerated on account of the confused economic state surrounding it, therefore it is self-evident that only the proper readjustment of economic conditions can bring about its elevation.

To despair of marriage ever being a success on account of its present deplorable state, would be utter folly. Marriage to be successful presupposes certain conditions, some of which are: First and most important, the economic independence, present and future, of the contracting parties. Such independence assures comfort and peace of mind. It does away with the nerve-wrecking, health-destroying worry of making both ends meet. Such state of mind is conducive to pleasant relationships. There is an old Jewish saying, that a couple which cannot make a living, quarrels. There is a good deal of homely philosophy in this. Second, a certain degree of education and refinement, of the proper kind, which increases the respect and tolerance of one being toward another.

Third, a state of society the economic condition of which will not compel nor offer inducements towards the bartering of virtue. Fourth, the absence of intemperance, drug-fiendism, gambling, youthful cigarette-smoking and worse and darker crimes, unmentionable in print, all of them putrid excrescences of the present system. Without mentioning any more reasons, the drift of the argument is plain, namely, the abolishing of a stupid, unjust, criminal, immoral system, and the introduction of a sane, just and moral system.

In spite of all these destructive tendencies and degrading influences of capitalism, marriage can be made a success and a blessing. Neither poverty, nor suffering, nor all the manifold miseries of the present need interfere with it. By lifting one's soul above the dirt and mire of to-day and with eyes turned toward a better, purer future, the union of man and woman will prove a source of more strength, of everlasting, uplifting friendship. The single state, in these troublesome times may be more convenient for poor men and women, but it is an active force leading towards demoralization and selfishness. Marriage and the subsequent rearing of family, entails great responsibilities and calls forth the best qualities inherent in men and women.

Why the very wealthy marry, has often been a puzzle to the writer. In the majority of cases, especially among the younger couples, they possess neither home, nor family. Instead, they travel over the globe, very often separately, flitting hither and thither in their continuous search after excitement and pleasure. Children, practically speaking, they have none. Their places are taken by rare, miniature, expensive dogs. But no matter how expensive and rare they may be they are only dogs after all. By what reasoning, by what imagination these animals can be made to supplant babies, only their owners may be able to answer. Little wonder that they give dog parties, dog dinners and dog teas! Somewhere, in the stunted, perverted breasts of these women, there is an instinct for the love and care for something small and helpless. Not being able to find vent in the natural way, its presence is manifested in their love for their little dogs.

That they do love their canines the writer knows from personal observation. They carry them around, talk to them, kiss them, and if you just give them an opportunity to tell you about the clever doings of their little canine pets, they will talk to you with as much delight as a mother does in talking about the wonderful sayings of her baby. As the writer is no naturalist he cannot trace the evolution from a mother's love for her baby to a rich woman's love for her dog, but he finds satisfaction in the knowledge that this degeneracy of instincts has not and never can penetrate into the working class. Such perversion is only possible among the members of the capitalist class.

Having seen from the foregoing that it is neither the desire for a home nor for a family that is responsible for marriage among the rich, we must turn our investigation in other directions to find the underlying cause. Among the first is economic convenience and security. The man and woman, by combining their capital, are assured of a strong, secure hold on the economic world. Larger resources mean larger profits, greater exploitation. This, in turn, means a madder, more exciting career.

Some American heiresses do sometimes marry poor men. These men are mostly very poor, indeed. But in the eyes of these heiresses such individuals are more than mere men. They are so-called counts and dukes and marquises and princes and what not. Titles, which are the only stock in trade to the claim of preeminence of these gentlemen, are exchanged for huge sums of money, with handsome, healthy American girls thrown into the bargain in order that international investments and fiances may be promoted.

Poor girls; they are nothing else but victims of perverted conditions. Brought up on false principles in an atmosphere of hypocrisy and lies, is it any wonder that they reach womanhood even further estranged from sanity than their elders?

The middle classes, these indefatigable, beaten, resourceless, imitators of the rich, true to their reputation, are trying to pursue the same tactics in their marriages as their examples, the rich. While with the rich it is generally a question of hundreds of thousand dollars, with them the bone of contention is a paltry few thousand or even less. The way that lovelorn Romeo bargains with the parents of his Juliet would put the market vender to shame. Married, they want no children, one or two at the highest. They generally live above their incomes, which eventually leads to disappointment, discord and mutual misery.

Who can wonder at the scandals, escapades, and divorces among these classes? There is neither love nor respect nor friendship amongst them. Exception only proves the rule. Preceded by unfavorable agencies, united on false principles, they lead a life of disgusting indifference which eventually turns into contempt, then hatred and finally deceit, which may or may not end in divorce, according how well or how poorly she or he may hide their misdeeds from one another.

The workingmen and women, those who have as yet withstood the moral ravages of capitalism, possess within them the greater possibilities for happy and successful marriage. The young worker does not marry because he is promised a certain sum of money. Love is the only reason. The same applies to the working girls. They expect no castles, no voyages around the world with side excursions to Paris, Monte Carlo, Nice, etc. They are in no position to buy titles.

Without being accused of playing to the gallery, we may safely say that the title of wife, loving and beloved, is worth a shipload of countesses, duchesses, marchionesses and other meaningless and ridiculous titles, all of them overlooked relics of barbarism. And the arrival of children! Their hope and their idols! True, sometimes they see them go hungry. Sometimes they lose them for lack of funds during sickness. All the more shame for this accursed system of capitalism. Not one or two, but often six or even eight children bless their union. The poor worker strains every nerve to support them. The mothes works like a slave. For this they are severely criticized by the "better classes." What right has a poor workingman to have so many children, they impudently ask. But to who shall this great American nation look to for its future? To the one or two accidentally born children of the rich? Suppose we depended upon such material during our war of revolution. Could there be any doubt as to results then?

Troublous times demand strong material. Troublous times are certainly approaching and the strong material to cope with them must come from among the working class and their children. History to-day is full of the accounts of the tremendous struggles of the heroes of our revolution. The patriots, the true ones, will forever cherish their memory. Just such a place in history and in the hearts of future generations awaits the heroes of the working class. It is they who to-day suffer, starve, wear rags, fight and will die if necessary, similar to the revolutionists, in order that the future generation may enjoy what they could not.

Therefore, young stalwart workingmen, those of you who are honest and true, there ought to be nothing in the world that should keep you from marrying the girl you love. Many dangers are ahead of you, but no problem can be solved by running away from it. Put yourself at the head of your family and fight for it, and you can rest assured that the next generation, thanks to you and such as you, will face a brighter, happier future than you did at their age. To accomplish this join your forces to the workingmen under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party ,the only truly revolutionary party having the emancipation of the working class for its goal.

S. K.

The Dull Level

By William Morris.

One of the chief terrors, real or affected, which afflicts the middle class man in thinking of the chances of that "Coming Slavery," which Mr. Herbert Spencer so bewails, is a fear of the suppression of individuality. Our Socialist lecturers are all familiar with this objection, which seldom fails to be raised at question time in meetings where those are present who have any claim to be considered educated. To us Socialists looking round on the present state of society, the anxiety, when genuine, seems not a little ridiculous, considering the manner in which individualism founded on the gospel of commerce has guarded this precious jewel of individuality. Truly the mill hand, who is as much a part of the machinery of the factory where he works as any cog-wheel or piece of shafting is, need not be very anxious about the loss of his "individuality" in a new state of things; the work girl passing days and nights over her sewing-machine might be excused perhaps if she were willing to barter the said "individuality" for the chance of a "square meal" a day: nay, the banker's or lawyer's clerk, "educated" as he is supposed to be, may be mean-spirited enough to find little solace for his life of mean drudgery in the contemplation of the theoretical "individuality" secured to him as a prime blessing by the system of free contract. These and such as these pay a very heavy price indeed for that "eager life of the world;" that freedom from a "low level of life" which the cant of the smug well-to-do man so glorifies nowadays. It does not need many words to show that the fear of death by starvation, which is the only motive to exertion that the anti-Socialist can see, does certainly destroy individuality among the millions of ordinary workers; but it must be furthermore asserted that what breaks down their spirit, and reduces them to a dead level indeed, does also injure men of more exalted minds and rare gifts. It is indeed the fashion to say that genius will break through all encumbering circumstances, and will even be bettered by struggling out of them. But is it really so? We know of those who have broken through the adverse circumstances, and have gained fame and honor and done useful work for the world, though their minds too often have been narrowed and their hearts soured in the bitter combat; but of those whom adverse circumstances have utterly crushed, of these and the loss to the world which has come of their misery we know and can know nothing.

So much for men of genius! While as to men of good ordinary gifts,—those who may be called men of talent—it is the commonest thing for their special gifts, their "individuality," to be thrust aside by the hideous waste of commercial war: which gifts, if they were really considered and wisely organized, would by means of due co-operation change the whole farce of civilization and create happy lives to themselves and others. As it is, what is their condition if they belong to the working classes? We know very well that they are born and bred drudges; that they have just so much education bestowed on them as will not hinder them from drudgery profitable to their masters. That is their fate in the lump: and so besotted are we with the cant of individualism, that the condition of even the prosperous working men is thought a fair result of all the thousands of years of the world's life; or, if there is any further ideal about amongst the well-to-do, it aims no higher than a gradual improvement; while higher than a gradual improvement of these better-off workers, which improvement is still to stop short of emancipation from drudgery, while,below the better-off must still be the terrible gulf of the residuum. It is strange while this ideal satisfies people, that Socialism, aiming as it does at the total extinction of drudgery, should seem to anyone to be a threat against the development of individual talent or genius, which, at the best, at present, is only possible to a few exceptionally lucky persons. The fear of this threat is of course in many places not genuine at all, and is only another way of putting the determination of the rich to keep down the poor; with such people, argument is impossible: but to those who genuinely feel the fear, we may say finally that it is scarcely too bold to hope that in a state of society to which a class of drudges is no longer necessary, education will not only be universal, but will be both more liberal, and wiser for all, than it is to-day for a few; and that it will be its function to develop any gifts which children or older people may have toward science, literature, the handicrafts or the higher arts, or anything which may be useful or desirable to the community; furthermore, that, as it will be pleasant for those who possess such talents to use them, they will not deprive themselves of this pleasure merely because they are not driven to the exercise of their faculties by the fear of death by starvation.

It is a matter of course that these opportunities for the development of the higher faculties of the whole people will be founded, as hinted above, on the social use of that socialized labor aided by machinery, which is in operation at present for the service of individual profit: how far machine production may be carried; to what extent it may, at some time or other, be limited by the increase of leisure, and ease of life, and the pleasure in useful work which we may expect to result from the development of Socialism, these are matters of speculation, on which different minds will have different hopes; but one thing is certain: that it will be one of the chief aims of a socialized state to limit pleasureless labor to the uttermost. The crushing weight of this pleasureless labor, laid with such cruel indifference on our lives by the present anarchy, is what individuality is languishing under; from Socialism it has nothing to fear, but all to gain.

To use the forces of nature by means of universal co-operation for the purpose of gaining generous and equal livelihood for all, leaving them free to enjoy their lives, and to emulate each other in producing pleasure for themselves and others, is what Socialism aims at: the aim of middle class individulaism, to judge by the state of society which it defends so eagerly, would seem to be the creation of a shabby average of dull discomfort for a large class of the community, relieved only by a mass of dire misery on the one hand, and by idle and insolent waste on the other.

IMPORTANT.

To the members of the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party. Comrades:

On Saturday afternoon, July 16, in Amory Grove, Roxbury, will be held our annual picnic under the auspices of the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, and the Massachusetts S. L. P.

The entire proceeds of this picnic goes to our campaign fund, and the general committee of the party feels that when the Scandinavian Socialist Club gives its time, etc., the least that we can do—and we expect you to do it, is to see that this picnic is made a successful event.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club makes a success of its picnics held at this grove; you can do the same. The only thing which will prevent it is the inactivity of our own members. Each and all of them who are within reaching distance of the grove are expected to be present. You can all do something for this picnic. Here is a chance for the fellow who can't speak, who can't write, who can't gather subs for the party press, who can't preside at meetings, here is the chance of his life gotten up for him. He can sell tickets, he can bring his acquaintances and friends and thus help to push the movement along by doing so, and in that way partially atone for his general inactivity and he should do it.

Tickets can be got from the secretary of the committee having this picnic in charge, John Sweeney, 75 Prospect street, Cambridge, or from the undersigned, or from any of the sections of the Greater Boston district, or from the Scandinavian Socialist Club members.

It will be an enjoyable event. Games without number, singing by a half dozen singing societies, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and German; instrumental music by Dorherty's Orchestra, and dancing afternoon and evening for those who love the terpsichorean art; and last, but not least, will be the educational side of the event, and no Socialist Labor Party affair is complete without it.

The speeches of the day will be in both Swedish and English, by George Nelson of Boston and Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport, Conn., who are both able and eloquent speakers, capable of wiping the capitalist cobwebs from the brain of the workingmen who are duped by the various capitalist issues and agencies.

Now, comrades, roll up your sleeves, set your brains to work, put your energies to the service of your class, and do what you can to make this event a success. In the measure that you do so, will we move forward, and our class be spared from the trials which Colorado and other capitalist outrages imply.

For the General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,
99 1-2 Chestnut Street,
Lynn, Mass.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION.

The Washington State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will convene in Tacoma at 10 a. m., July 3d.

By order of State Executive Committee
Wm. McCormick, State Sec'y.

ANNUAL PICNIC
Under The Auspices of
Boston Scandinavian Socialist Club
and the
S. L. P. of Massachusetts
Saturday Afternoon, July 16th.
Amory Grove, Roxbury
Speeches by CHAS J. MERCER of Bridgeport, Conn.
and GEORGE NELSON of Boston
Dancing afternoon and evening. Games without number. Vocal music by various Singing Societies: Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and German. Instrumental by Dorherty's orchestra.
Tickets, - - - 25 cents
Children under 12 years, with parents free
Take Jamaica Plains, Forest Hill, Columbus avenue and Franklin Park, and Columbus avenue cars. Proceeds go to Campaign Fund of S. L. P.

Readers of The People

ATTENTION

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and July 1—the day before the National Convention opens—to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

But let us all try. Let us produce, in this way, a prelude to the national campaign that will indicate what is to follow afterwards.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, translated by Daniel De Leon.

For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"The Pilgrims' Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon.

These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers indicated.

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents.

Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one bunch and get the prize.

Use the subscription form below, or report your work by letter.

And now let us fall to and see how many books we can earn.

The Management.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
2-6 New Reade Street.
New York City.
50 Cents Per Year *25 Cents Six Months*

To the Manager:
Please send the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the term of............year to

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No..Street
City..
State..
Enclosed please find $........to pay for same
Dated..............190.... Signed...................

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THE PARTY PRESS
20 Half tone views of the Daily People and Arbetaren plants and personnel, with sketches.
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We can supply a few more orders.
DANIEL DE LEON'S LECTURE
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism
APPEARED IN
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE OF JUNE 25
SEND IN BUNDLE ORDERS NOW.
Rates: 100 copies, 75 cents; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $5.00.
Just the Thing for Distribution among Trades Unionists.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

WEST SIDE WAGE WORKERS CHEER S. L. P.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—A well attended open air meeting was held at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fortieth street (in the Thirteenth Assembly District), on Wednesday evening, June 22. Chairman Donohue opened the meeting at 8 p. m., and briefly explained the objects of the S. L. P. He then introduced Comrade A. Sater, who called the attention of the workingmen present to the various methods the capitalist class employ, with the aid of the politician, labor leaders and their intellectual lackeys to mislead the working class into voting for the capitalist system, the cause of all their suffering.

After speaking one hour and ten minutes Sater gave way to Comrade Frank Campbell. The audience of over 200 were aroused to cheers, when Campbell told them to stop and think who were the delegates to the Democratic and Republican convention.

Campbell then pointed to the convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and its delegates, making clear which party represented the working class. Campbell showed up Ben Hanford and the misfits of the Socialist party. He then talked about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The wage workers approved of our trade union policy, showing an awakening. The chairman closed the meeting.

Twenty pamphlets and six copies of the Daily People were sold. Six names were received on sympathizer's cards.

J. Donohue,
Chairman.

New York, June 22.

HOBOKEN'S OPENING CAMPAIGN GUN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday, June 18, Section Hoboken fired the opening gun of the campaign. Though open air meetings were arranged before this, rain prevented us from holding them every time. Our gubernatorial candidate, George P. Herrschaft spoke, and the way the assembled workmen listened shows that the S. L. P. is obtaining the confidence and interest of the workmen.

Some Kangaroos interrupted. Their questions were put in such a funny style that they served to amuse the crowd.

Three Weekly People subscribers were secured, two yearly and one half-yearly. One application for membership was handed in, and eighteen pamphlets were sold. Six hundred leaflets were distributed.

Julius Eck.

Hoboken, June 21.

BUFFALO S. L. P. AND S. T. & L. A. AGITATION.

To the members of Section Erie County, Socialist Labor Party, and of Local Alliance 399, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Buffalo, N. Y. Comrades:

That you are all interested in spreading the influence of our movement among the members of our class, I take for granted. You have in the past shown that you are willing to do all that can reasonably be expected of you to do, to accomplish that end. Yet I do not think it will be amiss to point out to you that of one of the most potent means of reaching our fellow wage slaves is being sadly neglected by you. Is it because you do not believe in the necessity of building up a class conscious movement in the industrial field along the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? Or is it because you do believe in the necessity of such an organization, but are indifferent to the task that lays before us, because of a little extra effort upon our part?

Now, comrades, what seems so strange to the undersigned is hearing of Socialist Labor Party men advocating the trade union policy of the party and they, themselves, have yet their first alliance card to be issued. Perhaps many of you will say, what's the use of bothering with the alliance now, we have a political campaign on and that will require all our energies for the present?

That may be your excuse, but the writer holds otherwise. The last three meetings of the local has been composed largely of men who are seldom seen at our political meetings, but who were influenced to attend the alliance meetings because of the discussions in the shop over the question of trade unionism, and many of these men will for the first time in their lives cast their first ballot next November for Socialism; so, you can readily see, that, instead of being a hindrance to the work of the S. L. P. you are giving it aid when you devote your energies in the direction of strengthening the alliance.

And further, I wish to say that many of our own comrades, both of the Socialist Labor Party and of Local Alliance 399, can, just as well as not, spend an evening listening to an intelligent speaker, for they have many things to learn, and if the entire membership of Section Erie County, Socialist Labor Party, had attended at the meeting on Monday evening, June 20, they would each and every one have left there a better posted man.

After having heard Comrade Orcus A. Curtis deliver the most masterful extemporaneous lecture on trades unionism that it has ever been my good fortune to hear, I can sincerely say that you are not doing yourselves justice by not attending. Comrade James Goward also spoke equally as interesting, though not as long as the aforementioned comrade, and, in the course of his remarks, many new points were developed, which were received with approval by the audience.

These meetings will be held by Local Alliance 399 at their headquarters, 489 Broadway, every Monday night at 8 p. m., and all readers of The People are urgently requested to be there. Now that the workers have at last shown signs of an awakening to class consciousness, let us be up and doing with all our might to speedily put an end to capitalism, by showing the workers that the shackles that bind them to wage slavery are but mere figments of the brain.

Onward, comrades, with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Frank F. Young,
Organizer.
177 North Division Street.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 21.

SCHEMING TO STEAL SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NAME IN MINNESOTA.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday, myself and Mr. Visoth, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, went over to hear Mr. Lempman of Fargo, speak at Local Morehead's ("Socialist" party) hall. Arriving there we found eight persons present, three were outsiders, three were members, one Mr. Parker, member of the "Socialist" party State committee of Minnesota, and Mr. Lempman.

Mr. Parker and the members were discussing the "Socialist" party's troubles about getting on the Minnesota State ballot on some name. Mr. Parker said he thought they could succeed in doing so by scheming to beat the Socialist Labor Party out of its name. He said that the Socialist Labor Party has only got three or four locals in the State, but they received over two thousand votes at the last election. (He stated the exact number.)

Continuing, he argued that most of the votes the Socialist Labor Party got were got from "Socialist" party voters by mistake. "Since this is the case," he said, "as we are the voters of the Socialist Labor Party, we have the right to the name. We will call and hold a mass convention and nominate a Socialist Labor Party ticket."

Parker then went on to tell the members present to vote for one or the other of the many names that were suggested to them in the communication they had received from the State secretary, so that they would have something to fall back on in case they did not succeed in beating the Socialist Labor Party.

Parker also said that the State convention held in Minneapolis by the "Socialist" party last winter, was only a convention of the locals and not a political convention.

The members thought that the Socialist Labor Party would not be able to nominate a ticket, since they were so few, as Mr. Parker had told them. But Mr. Parker seemed to think differently. He claimed he had information to the effect that a bond company would furnish the Socialist Labor Party with two thousand signatures for a consideration. The members then asked Mr. Parker what kind of men the Socialist Labor Party members were, and they looked surprised when told they were workingmen. One of the S. P. members is an assessor, on what ticket he was elected, I do not know.

Then Mr. Parker continued further, saying that the Socialist Labor Party members are like wolves, the harder they fight the louder they howl, and by their howl, you would think they were many. In the next breath, he said he had met two Socialist Labor Party members in the Twin cities. They were nice fellows and worked harder for Socialism than the "Socialists" do.

Following this there was some more speech-making on Socialism by Messrs. Parker and Lempman. The latter gave us the usual middle class wail about the trusts robbing the consumer. I got tired of it and left the meeting before it closed. Mr. Visoth stayed until the end, and had a talk with Mr. Parker, who said that all he had against the Socialist Labor Party was that it called the "Socialists" Kangaroos. Now, if Mr. Parker's and the "Socialist" party's efforts to try to pass off for the Socialist Labor Party, by means of trickery, falsehood and slander, is not Kangarooism, I don't know what is.

Iver Larson.

Fargo, North Dakota, June 16.

A SCRUB BUSH THAT IS CONDEMNED BY ITS FRUIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last fall, while I was working for a nursery company, one of the things most frequently recurring, and essential too, was the guarantee given with all sales that the stock furnished would prove "true to name"; that is, for example, it was guaranteed that an apple sold as a "Rome Beauty" would be a Rome Beauty when it bore fruit. It was generally recognized that the average man could be deceived in the scion or sapling, but the test of the tree was in its fruit. Mark, too, that a false fruit condemns not only the tree, but also the sapling.

That has been suggested to me frequently here. Wisconsin is a banner State of the "Socialist" Party (Social Democratic Party here), and I have often been told by S. D. P. men, that Sheboygan is the best Socialist city in Wisconsin. Now examine its fruit:

The Mayor, five aldermen (out of a total of sixteen) and some other officers were elected upon the Social Democratic ticket.

All but one of the officers, and all of the committees appointed by the Mayor were Democrats and Republicans. Every one of the S. D. P. standard bearers who were elected supports Mayor Born in his action.

The Sheboygan Volksblatt, owned by a private corporation, is the Social Democratic press. The editor, Saltiel, attacked Mayor Born, personally and politically; whereupon Born and others made public information they had been keeping in secret as to the low, lascivious character of Saltiel,—ascribing to him doings a person can hardly believe of any sane man. Saltiel's position as editor was taken by Edward D. Deuss, of Chicago. The party in Sheboygan has since been divided.

The one Social Democrat appointed by the Mayor was the Poor Commissioner. He turned against the Mayor in the party fight. The Mayor and five councilmen sought to remove him. Thereupon he turned for assistance to the Democratic and Republican majority of the Council, who maintained him in office.

So we have the Social Democratic Mayor supporting the Democrats and Republicans; and his Social Democratic appointee, rising in a holy wrath, leaning upon the support of the Republicans and Democrats.

As to the Aldermen, they are charged by the Volksblatt with giving the city printing to a scab printing shop.

All five of these Aldermen have voted to give away the use of the city's mineral well to a private corporation, for a period of 29 years. The corporation is to erect buildings, baths, etc., and run them on its own hooks for profit.

Born has been Mayor before and, up to the time he came into the Social Democratic party for office, he was a Republican. At least part of the Councilmen have been holding their offices previously under the old parties.

The leader of the faction opposed to the elected S. D. P.'s told me he feared the office holders would control the party at the next local convention, and asked what I would do in such a case. I suggested that he organize 300 or 400 clear men who would follow out a definite course of action. Then I cut it down to 50 men, but still the fellow said he could not find them. I told him that his attempting to maintain the position of the leading party in the city under those circumstances looked to me like a kindergarten trying to take up a college course. He acknowledged that they had no foundation, but blamed the preceding editors of the Volksblatt for that state of conditions; yet acknowledged also that even now he cannot make the Volksblatt a truly Socialist paper lest it dies.

Notwithstanding the progress the S. D. P. has made in Sheboygan, Mr. Deuss informed me that they nominate business men altogether on their ticket, because wage workers would lose their jobs if they became S. D. P. candidates.

This cluster of fruit proves that whatever sort of stock the Socialist Party (S. D. P.) may be, it is not "true to name,"—doesn't even smell of revolution.

Here at Neenah, Wis., I find that John Longhurst is a member of the Social Democratic party, that he was a candidate for Alderman upon their ticket in April. Now there is a strike on in the paper mills here and the Democratic Mayor, Shultz, is, of course, handling the forces at his command in the interest of the bosses. Social Democrat Longhurst has been appointed special policeman by the Mayor and the officers have been instructed to prevent street meetings—socialist speeches—and they are doing it. Does a revolutionary movement allow its leader to become a private in the ranks of the enemy?

This scrub bush is condemned by its fruit. Fraternally,

Chas. H. Chase.

Neenah, Wis., June 22.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The quotations from the parable of the sower in the answer to the enquirer from Kansas City, relative to the subs for the "Weekly People," is very aptly put, and opens up the question of why do not the subscriptions roll in each week in greater numbers than they do?

In looking over the number of subs and names of individuals and sections sending same, one is at once struck with the thought that the activity is confined to a comparatively small number of the organization. This causes another thought to fast follow, why is this so? The answer to this has many sides, and it may not be out of place to state one or two reasons that are, in the opinion of the writer, responsible for this.

In a great many sections of the S. L. P. are members who "cod" themselves that they are Socialists. They have an internal whisper now and then that Socialism is all right, and if they could only have a written guarantee that it would float in upon them, say in five years at the most, well it might be worth while to be up and doing, but as that is not forthcoming, thus somnolent Socialism continues. If its effect were confined to the individual Rip Van Winkles it would do no harm, but it unfortunately has a bad effect upon those who are active; it tends to deaden the intensity of this activity of what might be expressed in the phrase "some are doing it all and others are not doing anything." We all know the effect of allowing one or two men to display all the energy, a degenerating into a leader who does all the thinking for the rest, a tiring out of energy and consequently doing mighty little.

If a section is not composed of members fully realizing the principles of Socialism and believing that the tactics at present pursued by the S. L. P. are absolutely correct, then its usefulness to the movement is very greatly impaired, and the proof of this invariably shows itself in a minimum of useful work for the working class, viz: few subs for the party organ, the "Weekly People," and little demand for the literature and pamphlets of the S. L. P. The remedy is obvious: the waking up of those who are in the arms of Morpheus, and a realization by them that to belong to such an organization as the S. L. P. is a serious matter, a realization that the fight against the capitalist class is no lolling in a Pullman sleeper, but a bitter fight to a finish, and if any of us refuse to awake from our slumber, then, if the feeling of honesty to ourselves has not also gone to sleep, let us not occupy a false position, but drop out.

In canvassing for subs for the "Weekly People, some members are liable to become disheartened. Now the getting of subs is not "dead easy," but can be made a great deal easier by the sowing of the seed (the continuous distribution of leaflets. I say continuous because it must not be spasmodic. It must be from January first to January first), and if this is done, I am sure that the name "Daily and Weekly People" will not have a strange sound in the ear of the worker, and in this familiarity with the name will half the battle be won.

In the city of Toronto we find it exceptionally hard to get subs and it can largely be traced to laxity in sowing the seed, and we are not alone by any means, in this respect. But Section Toronto is going to see to it that the seed is sown and as bountiful a harvest as possible is reaped.

Comrades, realize the duties that devolve us as militant members of the working class. Realize that we must be continually active in educating the members of our class that if we cannot do one thing, we can do another; in short, let us feel that all must be active, because if we are not we are just so much dead wood.

Fraternally,
James M. Reid.

Toronto, June 17.

APPRECIATES THE NEED OF S. L. P. LITERATURE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find six subs to the "Weekly People." I appreciate the need of getting the S. L. P. literaure into the hands of the workingmen. I am not a member of the party, being a boy just past my twenty-first birthday a few months ago. My father is a member, and so I have some knowledge of the movement.

I am working in a lemon packing house here. Some men, the other day, were telling the workingmen that "The Appeal to Reason" was a Socialist paper. I tried to show where they were wrong, and claimed that the "Weekly and Daily People" were the only workingman's paper. The result was six subs.

Very respectfully yours,
Fred O'Neil.

Pomona, Cal., June 7.

CAN S. L. P. MEMBERS DO JURY DUTY?

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I submit the below, believing it to be a matter of importance, for the consideration of the approaching National Convention. It deals with the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward our present laws, and may well be expressed in the question, can S. L. P. members consistently do jury duty?

I claim they can not, for the reason that our present laws are made to maintain the competitive system. This system the S. L. P. claims is unjust, consequently those laws are also unjust. I took this stand at a term of the County Court of Queens, Judge Harrison Moore presiding, held at Long Island City last November.

When those jurors who wished to be excused were told to step forward, I did so, telling the Judge that I would not conscientiously find a verdict according to law as I believed the laws, as a whole, to be unjust. He refused to excuse me.

Soon I was drawn to sit in judgment on a case. When the final question was put, as to whether any member of the jury had any reasons for sitting, I arose and stated my reason, saying that if I would be required by law to find a verdict according to law, and if I found that law unjust, I could not conscientiously find a verdict in conformity with it. Needless to say both sides objected to my sitting, and I was excused; but not for good by any means, as I was compelled to attend court three days, and was drawn on about a half a dozen juries, and promptly challenged, on each one as soon as I made my reasons known.

I was wondering on the third day, how much longer I would be required to attend court, when, during a lull in the proceedings of a case, the Judge suddenly called my name. I responded, when the following dialogue took place:

Judge:—"Has anything occurred since you have been here, which has caused you to change your mind? Do you still think as you told me you did?"

Undersigned:—"I still so think, and always will."

Judge:—"Then you do not believe in law?" (Note the attempt to trap me into the statement that I am an anarchist, which failed, however, as my answer will show).

Undersigned:—"That is not the fact. I DO believe in law, JUST law; but I also believe we have none such now."

Judge:—"Do you expect to get paid for coming here?"

Undersigned:—"Is it right that the law may require my time, and not pay for it?"

(Here is where the Judge took out of his sleeve the little joker which he had up it, and which it took him three days to manufacture, and which he intended to use as a proof for our unjust laws to stand on.)

Judge:—"That is not the point. You claim that no part of our law is just. Now, if the law pays you for your time spent here, will not that be just? But," he continued condescendingly, "perhaps you do not refer to that part of the law, but to all other parts?"

Undersigned:—"I certainly do refer to all other parts?"

(I must say right here, that I did not then and there see the splendid opportunity for knocking this little prop from under his law, and thereby letting both it and him fall in a heap, by coming back at him with this question:

"Is that part of the law just in spite of the fact that it fails to pay jurors exactly as much as their time is worth, when spent elsewhere?").

Judge:—"I guess we cannot use you here. You are excused."

I then started out and on my way, stepped into the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, and stated to the clerk who was present (the commissioner himself was absent) what had transpired, asking him to request the commissioner to take my name off the list of jurors.

The clerk said he would call the Commissioner's attention to the matter. As he said this a pompous individual entered. The clerk addressed him, stating my case to him. The pompous individual turned to me and said: "You ought to move out of the county." I replied by saying that I would do as I pleased about that. I then passed out of the building. I have since found out that the pompous individual was the sheriff of the county.

I want to say, in concluding, that two opposing lawyers on one of the cases on which I was drawn, took up the cudgels for the law; and in the defense of their shady calling, sought to confound me. One of them asked me if I was an anarchist. I answered him by saying that anarchy was the very thing that I was protesting against. I said "We have anarchy now. The system and the laws which we have are anarchistic." He said he had no further questions to ask.

The other lawyer asked me where I was born. I told him. He then asked me if I held the same views when I became naturalized? To this question, evidently intended as a trap, for had I answered yes, I could have been disfranchised, I answered "No."

I will also add that the Judge did not lecture me on my views or point out wherein I was wrong.

I hope party members will consider this matter and point out to me wherein I am wrong, if they consider me so.

Fraternally,
John Opel.

Ozone Park, L. I., June 16.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Reading Comrade John Opel's communication "Can S. L. P. Members Do Jury Duty?" in the Daily People of this date, I wish to say I endorse it from top to bottom. A comrade doing jury duty is upholding capitalist law. That is what we are fighting against, to bring the Socialist Republic about. Fraternally,

Adam Marx.

New London, Conn., June 23.

WHO KNOWS POWER'S WHEREABOUTS?

Some time ago, Comrade Michael G. Power, of Boston, suddenly left home, and has not been heard from since. He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs 135 pounds, is of dark complexion, with black hair, smooth face, dark eyes, and wore, when last seen, black suit and black slouch hat.

Every member of the Party, and every one whom this may reach, is urgently requested to be on the look-out for him, and, if any information of his whereabouts can be secured, to at once notify either Mrs. M. G. Power, 20 Chapman street, Charlestown Dist., Boston, Mass., or the undersigned.

All Party organs, in whatever language, will please copy.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. L. P.,
99½ Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—In The People of last May 21, the same question was answered to P. D. of your own city. The answer was: "On the whole the standard of living has declined since the introduction of capitalism. See upon this Thorold Roger's work. But this is a one-sided view of the subject, unless the serf-period is separated from the period when capitalism becomes openly revolutionary. The serf's condition was worse than the present wage slave's."

J. R. F., DAYTON, O.—Would it not be best for The People to copyright the article on the day of its publication? That would block the capitalist private paper from pirating it.

A. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter is attended to. Books are all selected. Send or bring address.

M. P., NEW YORK.—The guilds were trades organizations formed in the middle ages. They were the cradle of the capitalist class. The guild system was exclusivistic.

J. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—First, The "Proletario" continues "neutral." But there is much dissatisfaction with that attitude, and something is bound to rip. Second, Tedeschi is no longer its editor. He is essentially "an innocent foreigner," an ideal muttonchop for American capitalist conditions to chew up.

S. F., NEW YORK.—Some of the typographical errors in "The Burning Question" that crept into the Daily, could be eliminated from the Weekly. They will all be eliminated in the pamphlet.

J. McG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Clipping of "Evening Post" with article on alleged antecedents of Mother Jones received. While we never attached any weight to Mother Jones' reliability of judgment, we nevertheless are not ready to accept quite such a story as true. Be sure to keep us informed as to whether she brought suit against the paper for criminal libel. The story, if false, is libelous in the last degree. We trust it is false.

EUGENE CREED, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.—Your address is asked for.

D. S. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—That was over a year ago. The name of the paper was "The Socialist and Trades Union Review." It was started by members of the Social Democratic party in this city who strove to emancipate the party from the Volkszeitung Corporation, whose papers falsified its party news. The paper was speedily stamped out of existence by the Volkszeitung.

C. A. R., PITTSBURG, PA.—There are no partIES that stand for the emancipation of the wage slave in the land. There is just ONE—the Socialist Labor Party. The truth of this fact is being rapidly discovered by members of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party themselves. You had better also realize the fact.

A. M. G. DI M., PITTSBURG, PA.—1. Membership in the S. L. P. is obtained by application to the Party's organization in the locality where the applicant resides. 2. The Socialist Labor Party has no religious test for membership.

F. H. B., SIOUX CITY, IA.—Read the address in last week's People on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Your three questions are therein forestalled. Not so? If not, wherein not?

E. F., HARTFORD, CT.—There is quite an interesting chapter and compilation of statistics on divorce in the translation of Bebel's "Woman" issued by the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. From it appears: first, that divorces are increasing in all countries; secondly, that the larger and increasingly larger number of the applicants are women (wherever the law allows it); and thirdly, that fewer divorced women re-marry than men.

J. A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; K. M. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; F. O., COLUMBUS, O.; M. S. S, UTICA, N. Y.; T. T., CLINTON, IA.; I. A. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; C. G., PITTSBURG, PA; M. P., LONDON, ENG.; M. A. D., TRENTON, N. J.; I. I., TACOMA, WASH.; R. S., PARIS, FRANCE; B. H. O., BUTTE, MONT.; D. W. G. R., LOUISVILLE, KY.; W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; L. U., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. S., BOISE CITY, IDA.; J. D. G., CLEVELAND, O.; H. S. A., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4,286.70
A. Putnam, Nyack, N. Y.	.50
W. P., Chicago, Ill.	.50
B. Eide, Red Wing, Minn. (Loan Certificate)	20.00
E. Leske, Rockland Lake, N. Y.	.85
A. Coursen, Huntington, N. Y.	1.50
A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex.	1.00
B. Thompson, New York City	75.00
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	1.00
O. K., Reading, Pa.	1.25
M. Strauss, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
B. Frankford, Minneapolis, Minn. Loan Certificate)	10.00
H. Wolf, Logansport, Ind. (N. A. F. Prize)	2.00
Total	$4,401.30

The above $75.00 from B. Thompson is a bequest. The deceased was a sympathizer who requested that after his funeral expenses were defrayed the balance of his possessions be donated to the Daily People by his brother, which was done.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter September 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged	$8,816.00
S. Winauer, City	1.00
H. Ozburn, Los Angeles, Cal. (Part of N. A. F. Prize)	25.00
Jensen, Compton, Cal (N. A. F. Prize)	10.00
Total	$8,852.00

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOTICE.

Parties wishing to subscribe or renew their subscriptions to the Weekly People will be waited on by calling at Room 4, 222 1-2 North Third street. Popular priced pamphlets for sale, and standard books to loan at a small fee, or for sale upon order. Call after 6 p. m. or on Sunday morning.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NOTICE.

The eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be opened on Saturday, July 2, 9 o'clock a. m., at the lodge room on the fifth floor of the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-fourth street.

Out of town delegates will please proceed to the offices of the Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, near Centre street, where committees of Section New York will be on hand to assign them to quarters.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held on June 24th at 2-6 New Reade street. T. Walsh in the chair. Absent and excused, Hammer, Klein and Kinneally. The financial report showed: Receipts, $117.79; expenditures, $177.65.

Communications: From the Australian Socialist League, Sidney, New South Wales, a letter stating that they are unable to send a delegate to the Amsterdam International Congress, and requesting that the delegate of the S. L. P. of America represent them; also enclosing credentials and report to the Congress. It was resolved to inform the League that the delegate of the S. L. P. will do as requested and that their report will be printed in sufficient quantity to supply the delegates to the Congress. From Illinois S. E. C. a letter to the effect that only two delegates can be sent to the convention and that the dates made for Comrades Cox and Veal can be filled by Comrade Cox only. From the 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D., New York, inquiring how the functions of the circulation department had been attended to during the temporary absence of the comrade in charge and wanting to know whether they could not be filled in the same manner permanently. It was resolved to reply that to make permanent any makeshift arrangement would be poor economy. From Robert Clausen, Somers, Mont., making application for member-at-large and stating that he had withdrawn from the "Socialist" party. Application was granted. From Ohio S. E. C., sending application for a charter for a Section formed at Bushtel, O., which application was granted.

Section Seattle, Wash., sent resolutions to be submitted to the national convention, one providing for an increase of dues, the other dealing with the question of the construction of the N. E. C. The Michigan S. E. C. reported that four delegates from that State will attend the national convention—H. Richter, F. Bohn, P. Friesema, Jr., and M. Meyer. The Massachusetts S. E. C. reported as delegates: M. E. Ruther, J. Sweeny, T. F. Brennan, J. A. Bresnahan and M. T. Berry. From Texas S. E. C. sending report and reporting the expulsion of Martin Braden, a member-at-large, for violation of Art. 3, Sec. 6, of the constitution. From California S. E. C. upon a variety of Party matters among them the work done by the solicitor they have in the field.

From Branch Troy, N. Y., a letter asking for publication of an accompanying statement of James Connolly bearing upon the "Wages, Marriage and the Church" discussion. It was held that all communications intended for publication must go to the editor first, and that the N. E. C. can only act as an instance of appeal in case of the editor's decision not to publish. Accordingly, the communication was referred to the editor.

From T. Adams, Columbus, O., came a letter, asking in a rather irascible manner that the N. E. C. decide whether or not it is in keeping with S. L. P. principles and tactics for a member to expose shop conditions. The question having grown out of local bickerings, and bearing upon a specific occurrence rather than a general principle, about which occurrence the N. E. C. have no information other than the statements of the said T. Adams an investigation of which is outside of the jurisdiction of the N. E. C., and since, moreover, T. Adams states that he is no longer a member of the S. L. P., it was decided to table the letter.

State Committees that have not yet remitted for the Amsterdam assessment are urged to push the collection of the same and see to it that prompt returns are made within the next three weeks as the delegate will have to leave in July and funds must then be on hand. Adjourned.

Edw. C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada was held at London, Ontario, June 17, with Cragg in the chair. Weber absent. Minutes of previous meetings of the old and the new N. E. C. adopted.

Communications: From Organizer, Section Toronto, adopting proposition to unite with the S. L. P. of the U. S. of America in sending a joint representation to the International Congress. Also describing conditions in Hamilton, where section is practically defunct, and a re-organization will be attempted. Received. Secretary instructed to recall Section Hamilton's charter, pay expense, ($3.00) of delegate to Hamilton and request him to use his efforts to re-organize there. Secretary to use his efforts in the same direction. From E. Nye, late of Fernie, B. C., now of Vancouver, B. C. Former communication of May 24, 1904, also read. Secretary instructed to act according to Section Vancouver's report. From Nation Secretary, Henry Kuhn, of the U. S. S. L. P. asking first, whether any action had been taken regarding joint representation to International Congress. Second, whether the Kangs had taken any action along these lines. Action, first, Secretary instructed to reply giving information of action taken by N. E. C. of Canada. Second, could give no information at present. From Lazaurs of Brantford, enclosing $1.00 for stamps. Received and request granted.

Holding of convention was next considered. Date of same was set for Saturday, September 3. As no section had nominated city in which to hold same, N. E. C. is unable to send out vote on where to hold the same.

Bill of National Secretary Wetzel for postage ordered paid.

Order that Comrade Weber be notified of next meeting.

Adjourned till Wednesday, June 29.

William Forbes,
Recording Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held in The Daily People building, on June 25, all the members being present. Adam Moren was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications: From Scandinavian section announcing election of C. Nylsen, as delegate to the State convention. From Organizer Reinstein of Section Erie County, and Organizer Trainor, Section Onondaga County, on Comrade J. T. B. Geariety's work in Buffalo and Syracuse. From J. T. B. Geariety, three letters, enclosing six subscriptions and bearing on his agitation in Syracuse and Auburn; with a description of conditions in latter place. From J. A. Alexander on conditions and prospects of agitation in Utica and vicinity, and requesting leaflets and pamphlets to assist in the latter. Secretary reported sending leaflets and pamphlets as desired, and offering to send Comrade J. T. B. Geariety to Utica to assist in the work there, which offer was accepted. Secretary's action was endorsed. From J. J. Corcoran, Moorehead. Mass., appealing from decision of Section Albany. Referred to Committee on Appeal, consisting of Moren and Kihn.

The secretary reported having engaged Comrade Henry Jager of Section New York to speak in all the large industrial cities and towns of Westchester County, beginning at Yonkers on June 23, Jager to co-operate with Section Westchester County. The action of the secretary was indorsed.

The secretary was instructed to issue an urgent call for the payment of the per capita tax to cover the national delegates' expenses. Sections Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Richmond, Watervliet and Scandinavian are the only sections that have paid to date. Sections Albany, Onondaga, Utica, Schenectady, Westchester County and Greater New York will take notice. The convention will be held on July 1 by which time the entire per capita tax should be in the hands of the financial secretary of this committee.

The secretary reported that Comrade Crawford's work of correspondence was slowly gaining ground, addresses were being received, and connections made in various parts of the State that are unorganized.

Committee on Appeal of Boland vs. Section Rensselaer County reported progress.

As the State convention is drawing near, it was decided to call on Section New York's State Auditing Committee to audit the State Executive Committee's books.

Wegener and Santee were appointed a committee on Report of the State Convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert,
Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Orders for copies of the Weekly People of June 25th, came drifting in long after the paper had gone to press. This issue contains comrade Daniel De Leon's lecture on "The Burning Question of Trade-Unionism." Anticipating a big demand, 42,500 copies were printed and they are almost all gone. A few more orders can be filled. In addition to what was taken last week the following orders have been received and filled: Section Chicago, Ill., 3,000; Kentucky State Committee, Louisville, Ky., 1,000; Section Buffalo, N. Y., 500; Detroit, Mich., 500; Essex County, N. J., 500; St Louis, Mo., 500; Otho. Sullivan, Revere, Mass., 500; Section Lowell, Mass., 500; Schenectady, N. Y., 500; Hamilton, O., 133; Kansas Ciy, Mo., 100; San Antonio, Texas, 100; Seattle, Wash., 100; Canton, O., 100; Holyoke, Mass., 100; Duncan McRae, Winninping, Man., 100; Syracuse, N. Y., 100; Wm. I. Marshall, Alleghany, Pa., 50; Indianapolis, Ind., 50; Jas. A. McConnell, Willkinsburg, Pa., 25; Howard Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa., 25; F. H. Clark, Dover, N. H., 10. Give this number the widest and carefulest possible circulation.

The Independent Shoe-Workers' unions of Brooklyn took 2,000 copies of the Daily People of June 22nd, and 1,000 of June 23rd. The Daily and Weekly People are the only papers that publish truthful accounts of the shoe-workers' strike and Tobin's attempt to fill the strikers' places with men from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Sixty-five dollars worth of sub. cards were sold during the week as follows: Detroit, Mich., $20; Newport News, Va., $8; Kansas City, Mo., $5; Hoboken, N. J., $5; St. Paul, Minn., $5; Worcester, Mass., $5; Newark, N. J., $5; 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., $5.50; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., $4.50; 34th A. D., N. Y., $2.

Two hundred and forty subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. Those who sent in five or more are as follows: P. Kiely, Chicago, Ill., 14; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 13; H. A. Santee, New York City, 10; 34th A. D., New York, 8; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 6; Chas. H. Chase, Neenah, Wis., 6; Section St. Louis, Mo., 6; Aug. Schroeder, Denver, Colo., 5; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., 5; J. D. Goerke, Cleveland, O., 5; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5; Frank Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 5. From now on the Party press should be pushed everywhere. Let us roll up a much larger subscription list every week.

Orders for bundles of the Weekly People, excepting small ones, must reach this office on Tuesday, preceding the date of publication. No orders for back numbers of the Daily People over one month old can be filled.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The sale of leaflets and pamphlets continues apaace, reflecting the effects being made to push our propaganda. The leading orders for leaflets were: Sections Minneapolis and St. Louis, and L. A. 400, S. T. and L. A., 2,000 each; Section Schenectady, 1,000; 28th A. D. N. Y., 500. "Why Strikes Are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From," were the most in demand. W. J. Geary, of Colorado, Springs, Colo., led in the orders for pamphlets, with 230 as the number; Section Chicago, Ill., followed with 225; Sections Los Angeles and St. Louis, coming next with 100 each. Albert Schmutz, of Louisville, Ky., sends for 80 "Behind The Scenes" and 4 "Pilgrim's Shell." The 23th A. D. also ordered 47 pamphlets. While these orders were mainly for assorted lots, "Behind The Scenes" took first place. This is as it should be, as the subject matter of this pamphlet is timely and the price within the reach by all.

"The Burning Question of Trade-Unionism," Daniel De Leon's able lecture, is now being printed in pamphlet form, and will be ready the later part of the week beginning June 27. We don't expect the first edition of 10,000 to last long, judging from the demand made for the Weekly People in which it appeared.

Through the efforts of Comrade Harry Teichlauf, of Brooklyn, an illustrated booklet, "The Party Press" will be issued, 20 half-tone views of the Daily People and Arbetaren plants and personnel are given, with sketches. 32 pages, 7x9, price 25 cents. Five or more copies to one address at the rate of 20 cents a copy.

By a special arrangement with Dr. Noto, the price of his novel "The Ideal City" has been reduced to 75 cents a copy.

The price of "The Buzz Saw Series" has also been reduced to clear out the stock. Now is the time to take advantage of these reductions.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

A RED LETTER EVENT.

Preparations Concluded to Make Fourth of July Picnic a Hummer.

The conference called by the entertainment committee for the purpose of making final arrangements for the Fourth of July picnic at Glendale Schuetzen Park, met at the Daily People building on Friday, June 24, with E. Mueller as chairman and L. Abelson as secretary. Delegates from the various sub-divisions of Section New York composed this conference.

Officers and committees were elected as follows:

Floor manager, F. Behnke; ticket agents, L. Newman, Wolf and Weiss; on games, N. Neuhaus, A. Elias, E. Dittrich, P. Walsh, Donohue, Wollenshlager and T. Walsh; on bowling, F. Machauer, Auderton and Quinlan; on bird game, Mrs. Brauckman, Mrs. Gold and Mrs. Touroff; on cushion game, Miss Weinberg and Miss Greenberg.

The committees are expected to report for duty on July 4, at one o'clock p. m. sharp.

Particular attention will be paid to the arrangement of contest games for men and women, and more in particular for children. Bowling for valuable prizes will be a special feature on this occasion, and bowling experts will find it worth their while entering this contest. The dancing music will be furnished by the well known Poehland's Orchestra. A letter was read from Comrade P. J. Walsh asking to be excused for not attending the meeting of the conference at the same time expressing a willingness to accept on any committee that the conference may deem feasible to place him on. Comrade Walsh also complained that the challenge in behalf of his club (the West Side Cattle), was not accepted by The Bronx comrades for fear, as he intimated in his letter, that they might be defeated, and expressed a desire to meet the Brooklyn comrades if they would have the courage to accept.

Comrade Mueller of Brooklyn, accepted the challenge and agreed to make the necessary arrangements and promising to make it interesting for the "West Side nine" on July 4.

From all indications this coming affair will be one of the greatest successes ever achieved by the Socialist Labor Party. And it is proper that it should be thus. The fact that we are to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Daily People ought to stir our members towards making this affair a red letter day in the annals of the labor movement. Make it a success that will inspire our out of town comrades with even more faith in the members of the party of the empire city of the United States.

Everywhere we see evidence of the correctness of our attitude in former years. Guided by the same spirit of class consciousness and devotion to our class who can tell how soon our much beguiled fellow workers will march to victory under the banner of the S. L. P.

Work with determination for the success of the coming affair, upon the amount of success achieved on this occasion depends how far we are to carry the message of the S. L. P. in this city at least part of these funds being for the benefit of the campaign fund.

Hustle, comrades, hustle.

The Entertainment Committee.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

CLEVELAND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Until further notice regular open-air meetings will be held every Saturday on Marshall's corner of the Public Square. All meetings to begin at 7.30 sharp.

COLORADO OUTRAGES

Continued from page 1.

of big words and hot air where nothing was said that might teach the workers their class interest. Oh, yes; one of the speakers, N. L. Griest, did say something. He denounced Sam Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. in the most forcible manner, but as to the principles of the organization which Gompers represents, it was not mentioned, nor were any of the other fakirs in the organization mentioned. One was led to believe that the A. F. of L. was all right, if it wasn't for Gompers. And what about Mitchell of the miners? His name was not mentioned at all.

But then, what can you expect of the Kangaroos? As one of our comrades remarked after the meeting: "It would not do for N. L. Griest to go too far in his denunciation of labor fakirs, as if he got down the list a little ways, he would strike his own name, as his record from El Paso, Texas, as president of a pure and simple union there, is not too clean." It is only a matter of degree.

Another of the speakers came pretty near saying something, but was promptly reminded by the chairman (Mr. Holmes) that he was not there for that purpose, so all the speaker had a chance to say was that the workers must organize a Socialist trade union; but that was quite enough for the S. T. & L. A. members present, who agreed with him on the point he came pretty near making, that is what we have said continually, and it is because we have said so, and insisted on acting as we spake, that the whole crowd of Kangs and Emancipators or Imaginators are to-day outside the S. L. P.

But the truth will out. The S. L. P. boys were present at the meeting with our literature: "The S. T. & L. A. Manifesto," "Union Wreckers," "What is the Difference," and other good leaflets, so the meeting was not entirely lost for the cause of Socialism, and last Sunday evening we had a meeting of our own at headquarters, 205½ South Main street, where we protested, as we always do, against the horrors of the wage system.

There is something doing in Kangaroo headquarters in this city at present. A number of the real Kangs resigned from the local of the so-called "Socialist Party" because they were disgusted with the middle class outfit running the party. After resigning they joined the Emancipation (Imagination) Club, which is the logical outcome of the Logical Centrists in this city, and of which N. L. Griest is a big gun. Now, one of the members of this Imagination Club, a real original Logical Centrist from Pittsburg, at one of their meetings, denounced the "Socialist Party in opposition to Griest, and was promptly suspended by the club for doing so by the very fellows who left the "Socialist Party" because it was too rotten for them.

This action was not as inconsistent as it may appear to be, because of the fact that these former members of the Kangaroo party as well as the little Kangaroos in the club under the leadership of N. L. Griest, are at present bending their energy towards getting back into the "Socialist Party" by way of capturing the local, and so you see, it would not do to denounce it.

Griest, who has often denounced the so-called "Socialist Party" as a middle class party, and it leaders as being fakirs and frauds, has all at once changed his policy. He acted as speaker for the Kangaroo local at their propaganda meeting June 12, and according to a report of the meeting in a Kang paper he stated, in answer to a question, that the recent national convention of the party had put it on so firm a working class foundation that his former grounds for criticism had largely disappeared. Oh! ye gods: working class foundation? Does Griest mean the action of the convention in turning down the resolution proposed by delegate Ott, denouncing the Civic Federation? or the remarks of Hanford, the candidate for vice-president, declaring that the "Socialist Party" would be ruined if it came out straight for the working class, and dared to attack the fakir-led unions and the fakirs? Or the action of the convention in adopting a resolution on trade unions declaring in favor of all kinds of fakir-led unions? Or in adopting a meaningless platform, talking about land values? Or their action declining to own their press, for fear that the working class might receive sound information and knowledge through the party press, and thus become class conscious and throw out the grafters, fakirs, and middle class misleaders, now owning and running the party and its press? Working class foundation? Indeed, Griest knows better than that, and the working class element, the honest rank and file in the "Socialist Party" knows better than that; they are getting next to the grafters and fakirs in the party, as well as to Griest and his crowd. One of the workingmen who left the Kangaroos and joined the Imagination Club, because he thought the grafters in there were not as bad as in the "Socialist Party" has seen the light and applied for membership in the S. L. P., several others having declared their intention to do the same, as they are disgusted with the whole rotten outfit, whether called the "Socialist Party" or the Emancipation Club.

And thus the light is breaking here in Los Angeles as all over the country. The workers who have been misled by pure and simple fakirs, by bogus "Socialist" grafters, and by Imagination Club frauds, are slowly awakening to the fact that the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are the only organizations in the country to-day that stands for the interest of the workers, the only organization based on correct principles and fighting the battles of the workers; the only organization that will do away with Peabodyism as well as Gomperism and the only organization that dare come out openly and declare against and fight all the enemies of the workers.

And the rank and file of the pure and simple unions, and the rank and file of the "Socialist Party" when they see that the Socialist Labor Party is right and that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is right, will rally around our banner for the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

Comrades, speed the day and hammer away at the fakirs wherever found.

Press Committee of Section Los Angeles County S. L. P., 205½ South Main street, Los Angeles.

GRAND MASS MEETING

Arranged by
SECTION NEW YORK SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
for the purpose of tendering a reception to the delegates to the National Convention will be held at

COOPER UNION

Wednesday, July 6, 1904.

at 8 P. M.

Speakers: W. W. Cox, of Illinois; Michael T. Berry, of Massachusetts; William Bilsbarrow, of Missouri; John D. Goerke, of Ohio; Meiko Meyer, of Michigan; Daniel De Leon and Charles H. Corregan, of New York

ALL THINKING WORKINGMEN SHOULD ATTEND

Fourth Anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

Arranged by Section New York, Socialist Labor Party

Monday, July 4, 1904.

Commencing at 2 P. M.

Glendale Scheutzen Park,

Myrtle Avenue, Queens County, L. I.

Prize Games for Women and Children

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen

TICKETS, *Admitting Gentlemen and Lady*, 25 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS:—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle avenue cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From Grand, Houston or Twenty-third street ferries take Bushwick avenue car and transfer at the same point for the Park.

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Or, Fergan the Quarryman

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TRANSLATED BY DANIEL DE LEON.

288 pp., on fine book paper, cloth, 75 cents.

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SPECIAL MUSICAL OFFER.

Mr. Platon Brounoff, the noted singer and pianist, will give instructions to readers of the Weekly People on piano or in singing at five dollars per month (two lessons a week), on Tuesdays and Fridays, from three to nine p. m., at 251 East Broadway.

REMEMBER, those who wish to take advantage of this offer must show a receipt for a year's subscription to the Weekly People.